

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, January 5, 1981

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution and by Public Law 566 of the 96th Congress for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the 97th Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon, were called to order by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, Hon. Benjamin J. Guthrie.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, from whom we have received the gift of life and opportunities for service to people about us, we ask Your blessing upon those who are to enter into responsibility in this new Congress. Keep them ever in Your grace and bestow upon them Your abundant spirit. Renew them each day with strength for the high calling they will assume, that supported by Your love, they may lead this Nation in the paths of peace and good will. Raise the vision of all the people of the land that we may truly open our hearts to those who suffer or are in great need. As we see dispute and anger between the peoples, enable us to be reconcilers and healers, that together we may sense our common creation and our shared humanity. May Your bountiful spirit surround us and encourage us that we may do justice, love, mercy and ever walk humbly with You. In Your holy name we pray. Amen.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. Representatives-elect to the 97th Congress, this being the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution and Public Law 566 of the 96th Congress for the meeting of the 97th Congress, the Clerk of the 96th Congress has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect. Pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 26, the Sergeant at Arms of the 96th Congress will make the following announcement:

Certificates of election covering the 435 seats in the 97th Congress have been received by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the names of those persons whose credentials show that they were regularly elected as Representatives in accordance with the laws of their respective States and of the United States will be called.

Without objection, the Representatives-elect will record their presence by electronic device, and their names will be reported in alphabetical order by States, beginning with the State of Alabama, to determine whether a quorum is present.

There was no objection.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Representatives-elect responded to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ALABAMA			IOWA		
Dickinson	Bevill	Smith, Ala.	Leach, Iowa	Evans, Iowa	Harkin
Nichols	Flippo	Shelby	Tauke	Smith, Iowa	
ALASKA			KANSAS		
	Young, Alaska		Roberts, Kans.	Winn	Whittaker
ARIZONA			Jeffries	Glickman	
Rhodes	Stump	Rudd	KENTUCKY		
Udall			Hubbard	Snyder	Perkins
ARKANSAS			Natcher	Rogers	
Alexander	Hammer	Anthony	Mazzoli	Hopkins	
Bethune	schmidt		LOUISIANA		
CALIFORNIA			Livingston	Roemer	Breaux
Chapple	Panetta	Dymally	Boggs	Huckaby	Long, La.
Clausen	Pashayan	Anderson	Tauzin	Moore	
Matsui	Thomas	Grisham	MAINE		
Fazio	Lagomarsino	Lungren	Emery	Snowe	
Burton, John	Goldwater	Dreier	MARYLAND		
Burton, Phillip	Fiedler	Brown, Calif.	Holt	Barnes	
Miller, Calif.	Moorhead	Lewis	Byron		
Dellums	Bellenson	Patterson	Mitchell, Md.		
Stark	Waxman	Dannemeyer	MASSACHUSETTS		
Edwards, Calif.	Roybal	Badham, Calif.	Shannon	Moakley	
Lantos	Rousselot	Lowery, Calif.	Mavroules	Heckler	
Mineta	Dixon	Hunter	Markey	Donnelly	
Shumway	Hawkins	Burgener	O'Neill	Studs	
Coelho	Danielson		MICHIGAN		
COLORADO			Kildee	Hertel	
Schroeder	Kogovsek	Kramer	Traxler	Ford, Mich.	
Wirth	Brown, Colo.		Albosta	Dingell	
CONNECTICUT			Davis	Brodhead	
Cotter	DeNardis	Ratchford	Boniior, Mich.	Blanchard	
Gedjenson	McKinney	Moffett	Crockett	Broomfield	
DELAWARE			MINNESOTA		
	Evans, Del.		Erdahl	Vento	Stangeland
FLORIDA			Hagedorn	Sabo	Oberstar
Hutto	Young, Fla.	Mica	Frenzel	Weber, Minn.	
Fuqua	Gibbons	Shaw	MISSISSIPPI		
Bennett	Ireland	Lehman	Whitten	Montgomery	Lott
Chappell	Nelson	Pepper	Bowen	Hinson	
McCollum	Bafalis	Fascell	MISSOURI		
GEORGIA			Clay	Skelton	Bailey, Mo.
Ginn	Levitass	Evans, Ga.	Young, Mo.	Bolling	Volkmer
Hatcher	Gingrich	Jenkins	Gephardt	Taylor	Emerson
Brinkley	McDonald	Barnard	MONTANA		
HAWAII			Williams, Mont.	Marlenee	
Heftel	Akaka		NEBRASKA		
IDAHO			Bereuter	Daub	Smith, Nebr.
Craig	Hansen, Idaho		NEVADA		
ILLINOIS			Santini		
Washington	Yates	O'Brien	NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Savage	Porter	Michel	D'Amours	Gregg	
Russo	Annunzio	Railsback	NEW JERSEY		
Derwinski	Crane, Philip	Findley	Florio	Forsythe	Minish
Fary	McClory	Madigan	Hughes	Roukema	Rinaldo
Hyde	Erlenborn	Crane, Daniel	Howard	Roe	Courter
Collins, Ill.	Corcoran	Price	Smith, N.J.	Hollenbeck	Guarini
Rostenkowski	Martin, Ill.	Simon	Fenwick	Rodino	Dwyer
INDIANA			NEW MEXICO		
Benjamin	Evans, Ind.	Sharp	Lujan	Skeen	
Pithian	Myers	Jacobs	NEW YORK		
Hiler	Deckard		Carney	LeBoutillier	Scheuer
Coats	Hamilton		Downey	Addabbo	Chisholm
			Carman	Rosenthal	Richmond
			Lent	Ferraro	Zeferetti
			McGrath	Blaggi	Schumer

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

Green
Rangel
Weiss
Garcia
Bingham
Peyser
Ottinger

Fish
Gilman
McHugh
Stratton
Solomon
Martin, N.Y.
Mitchell, N.Y.

Wortley
Lee
Horton
Conable
Nowak
Kemp
Lundine

NORTH CAROLINA

Jones, N.C.
Fountain
Whitley
Neal

Johnston
Rose
Hefner
Martin, N.C.

Broyhill
Hendon

NORTH DAKOTA

Dorgan, N.Dak.

OHIO

Gradison
Luken
Hall, Ohio
Guyer
Latta
McEwen
Kindness
Weber, Ohio

Miller, Ohio
Stanton, Ohio
Shamansky
Pease
Seiberling
Wylie
Regula
Ashbrook

Applegate
Williams, Ohio
Oakar
Stokes
Eckart
Mottl

OKLAHOMA

Jones, Okla.
Synar

Watkins
McCurdy

Edwards, Okla.
English

OREGON

AuCoin
Smith, Oreg.

Wyden

Weaver

PENNSYLVANIA

Foglietta
Gray
Lederer
Dougherty
Schulze
Yatron
Edgar
Coyne, James

Shuster
McDade
Neilligan
Murtha
Coughlin
Coyne, William
Ritter
Walker

Walgren
Goodling
Gaydos
Bailey, Pa.
Murphy
Clinger
Marks
Atkinson

RHODE ISLAND

Schneider

SOUTH CAROLINA

Hartnett
Spence

Derrick
Campbell

Holland
Napier

SOUTH DAKOTA

Daschle

Roberts, S.Dak.

TENNESSEE

Quillen
Duncan
Bouquard

Gore
Boner, Tenn.
Beard

Jones, Tenn.
Ford, Tenn.

TEXAS

Hall, Sam
Wilson
Collins, Tex.
Hall, Ralph
Mattox
Gramm
Archer
Fields

Brooks
Pickle
Leath, Tex.
Wright
Hightower
Patman
de la Garza
White

Stenholm
Leland
Hance
Gonzalez
Loeffler
Paul
Kazen
Frost

UTAH

Hansen, Utah

Marriott

VERMONT

VIRGINIA

Trible
Whitehurst
Bliley
Daniel, R. W.

Daniel, Dan
Butler
Robinson
Parris

Wampler
Wolf

WASHINGTON

Swift
Bonker

Morrison
Foley

Dicks
Lowry, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Mollohan
Benedict

Staton, W.Va.

Rahall

WISCONSIN

Aspin
Kastenmeier
Gunderson

Zablocki
Reuss
Petri

Obey
Roth
Sensenbrenner

WYOMING

Cheney

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. The quorum call discloses that 417 Representatives-elect have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE
SERGEANT AT ARMS

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. The Chair will state the credentials regular in form have been received showing the elections of the Honorable BALTASAR CORRADA as Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico for a term of 4 years beginning January 3, 1981; the election of the Honorable WALTER E. FAUNTROY as Delegate from the District of Columbia; the election of the Honorable ANTONIO WON PAT as Delegate from Guam; the election of the Honorable RON DE LUGO as Delegate from the Virgin Islands; and the election of the Honorable FOFO I. F. SUNIA, as Delegate from American Samoa.

□ 1230

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. The next order of business is the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 97th Congress.

Nominations are now in order.

The Sergeant at Arms recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LONG).

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Sergeant at Arms, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 97th Congress the name of the Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., a Representative-elect from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP).

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Sergeant at Arms, as chairman of the Republican Conference and by the authority and direction and unanimous vote of the Republican Conference, it is my honor to nominate for Speaker of the House of Representative the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois to the 97th Congress.

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. The Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., a Representative-elect from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, have been placed in nomination.

There being no further nominations, the Sergeant at Arms will appoint tellers.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from California (Mr. HAWKINS), the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DICKINSON), the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CHISHOLM), the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. HECKLER).

The tellers will come forward and take their seats at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding to their names will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice.

The reading clerk will now call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for the Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

O'NEILL—234

Addabbo	Evans, Ga.	Lundine
Akaka	Evans, Ind.	McCurdy
Albosta	Fary	McHugh
Alexander	Fascell	Markey
Anderson	Fazio	Matsui
Annuzio	Ferraro	Mattox
Anthony	Fithian	Mavroules
Applegate	Flippo	Mazzoli
Aspin	Florio	Mica
Atkinson	Foglietta	Mikulski
AuCoin	Foley	Miller, Calif.
Bailey, Pa.	Ford, Mich.	Mineta
Barnard	Ford, Tenn.	Minish
Barnes	Fountain	Mitchell, Md.
Bellenson	Frank	Moakley
Benjamin	Frost	Moffett
Bennett	Fuqua	Mollohan
Bevill	Garcia	Montgomery
Blaggi	Gaydos	Mottl
Bingham	Gejdenson	Murphy
Blanchard	Gephardt	Murtha
Boggs	Gibbons	Natcher
Boland	Ginn	Neal
Bolling	Glickman	Nelson
Boner	Gonzalez	Nichols
Bonior	Gore	Nowak
Bonker	Gramm	Oakar
Bouquard	Gray	Oberstar
Bowen	Guarini	Obey
Breaux	Hall, Ohio	Ottinger
Brinkley	Hall, Ralph	Panetta
Brodhead	Hall, Sam	Patman
Brooks	Hamilton	Patterson
Brown, Calif.	Hance	Pease
Burton, John	Harkin	Pepper
Burton, Phillip	Hatcher	Perkins
Byron	Hawkins	Peyser
Chappell	Hefner	Pickle
Chisholm	Heftel	Price
Clay	Hertel	Rahall
Coelho	Hightower	Rangel
Collins, Ill.	Holland	Ratchford
Conyers	Howard	Reuss
Cotter	Hubbard	Richmond
Coyne, William	Huckaby	Rodino
Crockett	Hughes	Roe
D'Amours	Hutto	Roemer
Daniel, Dan	Ireland	Rose
Danielson	Jacobs	Rosenthal
Daschle	Jenkins	Rostenkowski
de la Garza	Jones, N.C.	Roybal
Dellums	Jones, Okla.	Russo
Derrick	Jones, Tenn.	Sabo
Dicks	Kastenmeier	Santini
Dingell	Kazen	Savage
Dixon	Kildee	Scheuer
Donnelly	Kogovsek	Schroeder
Dorgan, N.Dak.	Lantos	Schumer
Downey	Leath, Tex.	Seiberling
Dwyer	Lederer	Shamansky
Dymally	Lehman	Shannon
Dyson	Leland	Sharp
Early	Levitas	Shelby
Eckart	Long, La.	Simon
Edgar	Long, Md.	Skelton
Edwards, Calif.	Lowry, Wash.	Smith, Iowa
English	Luken	St Germain

Stark	Vento	Williams, Mont.
Stenholm	Volkmer	Wilson
Stokes	Walgren	Wirth
Stratton	Washington	Wolpe
Studds	Watkins	Wright
Stump	Waxman	Wyden
Swift	Weaver	Yates
Synar	Weiss	Yatron
Tauzin	White	Young, Mo.
Traxler	Whitley	Zablocki
Udall	Whitten	Zeferetti

MICHEL—182

Archer	Gilman	Morrison
Ashbrook	Gingrich	Myers
Badham	Goldwater	Napier
Bafalis	Goodling	Neilligan
Bailey, Mo.	Gradison	O'Brien
Beard	Green	Parris
Benedict	Gregg	Pashayan
Bereuter	Grisham	Paul
Bethune	Gunderson	Petri
Bliley	Guyer	Porter
Broomfield	Hagedorn	Pursell
Brown, Colo.	Hammer-	Quillen
Broyhill	schmidt	Railsback
Burgener	Hansen, Idaho	Regula
Butler	Hansen, Utah	Rhodes
Campbell	Hartnett	Rinaldo
Carman	Heckler	Ritter
Carney	Hendon	Roberts, Kans.
Chapple	Hiller	Roberts, S.Dak.
Cheney	Hinson	Robinson
Clausen	Hollenbeck	Rogers
Clinger	Holt	Roth
Coats	Hopkins	Roukema
Coleman	Horton	Rousselot
Collins, Tex.	Hunter	Rudd
Conable	Hyde	Sawyer
Conte	Jeffries	Schneider
Corcoran	Johnston	Schulze
Coughlin	Kemp	Sensenbrenner
Courter	Kindness	Shaw
Coyne, James	Kramer	Shumway
Craig	Lagomarsino	Shuster
Crane, Daniel	Latta	Skeen
Crane, Philip	Leach, Iowa	Smith, Ala.
Daniel, R. W.	LeBoutillier	Smith, Nebr.
Dannemeyer	Lee	Smith, N.J.
Daub	Lent	Smith, Oreg.
Davis	Lewis	Snowe
DeNardis	Livingston	Snyder
Deckard	Loeffler	Solomon
Derwinski	Lott	Spence
Dickinson	Lowery, Calif.	Stangeland
Dornan, Calif.	Lujan	Stanton, Ohio
Dougherty	Lungren	Stanton, W.Va.
Dreier	McClory	Tauke
Duncan	McCollum	Taylor
Dunn	McDade	Thomas
Edwards, Okla.	McEwen	Trible
Emerson	McGrath	Walker
Emery	McKinney	Wampler
Erdahl	Madigan	Weber, Minn.
Erlenborn	Marks	Weber, Ohio
Evans, Del.	Marlenee	Whitehurst
Evans, Iowa	Marriott	Whittaker
Fenwick	Martin, Ill.	Williams, Ohio
Fiedler	Martin, N.C.	Winn
Fields	Martin, N.Y.	Wolf
Findley	Miller, Ohio	Wortley
Fish	Mitchell, N.Y.	Wyllie
Forsythe	Moore	Young, Alaska
Frenzel	Moorhead	Young, Fla.

PRESENT—2

Michel O'Neill

NOT VOTING—2

McDonald Stockman

□ 1310

The SERGEANT AT ARMS. The tellers agree in their tallies that the total number of votes cast is 419, of which the Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., of Massachusetts, has received 234, and the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, of Illinois, has received 182, with 2 voting "present."

Therefore, the Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., of Massachusetts, is duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 97th Congress, having received a majority of the votes cast.

The Sergeant at Arms appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair: The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT), the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT), the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LONG), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND), and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

The committee will retire from the Chamber to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair.

The Doorkeeper announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 97th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the Committee of Escort.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, and my colleagues and guests of the House, and ladies and gentlemen: Since 1899 it has been customary, with three notable exceptions, in the contest for Speaker for the vanquished to present the victor to the House. Before exercising that very high privilege, I should like, with your permission, Mr. Speaker, to make several very brief observations.

You know, for a Republican it is a mighty long trek up to the top of this Speaker's dais. For this Member, it has taken 25 years. I might add that there is only one other sitting Republican Member of this House, JOHN RHODES of Arizona, who has ever served under anyone other than a Democratic Speaker, and that was 27 years ago.

In all candor, Mr. Speaker, you have a very impressive view from this vantage point, and I guess one could easily get accustomed to it. I particularly like the sight of 52 new Republican freshmen.

May I take this opportunity to publicly thank my Republican colleagues for the high honor that they have accorded me and my family is presenting me as a candidate for Speaker. The result, of course, was predictable, and I suspect this will not be the last of the straight party-line votes during the balance of this session. I hope, however, that they will be held to a minimum, for on a straight party-line vote we Republicans cannot possibly win one of them in this House.

□ 1320

To my friends here on the Democratic side of the aisle I say that we know all too well that you still are in the majority with a 51-vote margin. I should like to feel, however, that when the really big issues of great importance are considered in this House, there will be many occasions when

partisanship will be laid aside and a significant number of you will be so persuaded by our logic, by our good sense, and by our compelling arguments that you will actually vote with us from time to time.

You do have it within your power in this House to give life and breath to the new President-elect's proposals, to modify them slightly or drastically, or, if you choose, to kill them outright.

I simply want to pledge to you Members on the Democratic side my desire as the Republican leader to work with you in the best interest of the American people.

And to you, Mr. Speaker, let me say that we have been very good personal friends for a number of years. We have talked about the adversary role that we are obliged to play from time to time. I might dare to say that we have even had our differences out there on the golf course—on the first tee—when handicap strokes were at issue.

We do have a mutual respect, however, for one another and know that after the legislative battles of each day are over and the adjournment bell sounds, we can still be the very best of friends, and no doubt before this day has run its course there will be another test of that relationship.

I have a gavel here, Mr. Speaker, and in past years I have observed you using it very tenderly and gently at times. There have been other occasions when you have been very firm, and I suspect there were several times when I thought you might have been inclined to wield the gavel a bit too harshly. But then we all know that it depends on the temperament of the House at any given time.

I would like to think that as individual Members of this great body, this Member included, we are all going to pledge ourselves to live strictly by the rules, have the utmost respect and the highest regard for the traditions of this House, and, of course, conduct ourselves in such a fashion as to bring nothing but credit to this great institution.

If we do that, Mr. Speaker, then you will have no alternative but to wield this gavel fairly and in a nonpartisan way.

I congratulate you, sir. It is a very high privilege and personal honor for this Member from Illinois to present to this House the Speaker-elect of the 97th Congress from the great State of Massachusetts, the Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

Mr. O'NEILL. My colleagues, let me say that I appreciate the remarks of the minority leader, Mr. BOB MICHEL, who is one of my closest social friends. Such friendship is one of the great things, I believe, that this Nation has to offer, and you new Members will ul-

timately learn, when you go abroad to broaden yourselves, that there are many nations of the world where those who are of different parties do not speak to each other. You will find that they look at Americans and say, "This is unbelievable—that Members of the two parties of the Congress of the United States may differ philosophically and still seem to be close friends."

I think perhaps we are the only Nation in the world where, when we shut the session down at the end of the evening, we socialize together. That is one of the great attributes of democracy.

I am sure that JOHN RHODES would tell you, Bob, that more than 27 years is not all that long ago, and I am sure that for many years to come you will play the exact role you have played today. This is the one time when a Republican can come up and bang the gavel and open the session to introduce a new Speaker.

I do want you to have this gavel as a token of the esteem we have for you and to commemorate the fact that you were one of the Republicans who through the years have had the great privilege of coming up here and opening this session and introducing the Speaker. So this is for you, Bob.

Fellow Members, family, and friends, I am deeply honored and greatly pleased to be elected for a third time as Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. I want to extend my special thanks to my wife, Millie, who is sitting in the gallery, and my family, who have given so much support to me through a lifetime.

I am grateful to the people who voted for me in the Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts and who have sent me here 15 consecutive times. I am grateful to my colleagues on this side of the aisle for the support they have given me through the years on the majority side.

No other honor that I have received do I value more highly. No responsibility that I have been given will I exercise more faithfully.

I have spent a lifetime in parliamentary bodies—16 years in the great and General Court of Massachusetts and 28 years in this House of Representatives. Churchill once said, you could call me a child of the House; I too was "born" in the House, and I believe in the legislative process. I am proud to preside over the greatest legislative body in the history of this Earth.

With renewed dedication and purpose and with strong feelings of pride and obligation, I accept the mantle of leadership and the position of authority. I take this gavel as an emblem of resolve, an emblem of responsibility, and an emblem of privilege. I pledge to you that I will wield it strongly and decisively and always according to the

traditions and the parliamentary procedures of this House.

The 97th Congress convenes under unusual but not unprecedented circumstances. Each branch is controlled by a rival political party. Enacting laws, by design of the Founding Fathers, is seldom a simple matter. In our present circumstances it is bound to be challenging.

Nevertheless, because the Members of this branch are elected every 2 years, we are truly sensitive to the desires of the people and the problems that face this great Nation. The leadership of this House is impatient to satisfy these desires and to solve these many problems. The process will not be easy, but we intend to adapt to changed circumstances.

We intend to seek the common ground with the other body and with the new President. When differences occur, as they no doubt will, we will air them in an atmosphere of constructive dialog rather than partisan recrimination. We intend to prove that Jefferson was right when he stated that our Government is "founded not on the fears and follies of men, but in his reason."

Long before American dominance in world affairs placed special demands on American Presidents, Woodrow Wilson, a professor at the time at Princeton, observed that the American President was the "most heavily burdened officer in the world." I have served with seven different Presidents; many of you have served with more, and I can personally attest to the accuracy of Wilson's statement.

On January 20, a new President will take office. Let me say today that we seek to work with him to meet the challenges that face this Nation, and I personally wish him well as he assumes this greatest of responsibilities.

The challenges that we will meet are many and varied. The American people expect us to reduce inflation, improve productivity, promote employment, provide for the needy and the aged, strengthen the national defense, and yet balance the budget.

□ 1330

As we begin a new decade we have more to do, but we have much to work with as well. For example, reinvigorating our economy is high on everyone's agenda. Fortunately, as Walter Heller recently pointed out in the Wall Street Journal—we start out with something to work with—the American worker is still the most productive in the world.

The volume of our exports have increased by over a third since 1977; the Federal civilian work force is smaller in 1980 than it was in 1970; and per capita Government spending has declined for the last 2 years. In addition our oil imports are at their lowest level in 4 years.

In world affairs, renewed Soviet expansionism caused the passage in the 96th Congress of the largest single increase in a peacetime defense budget since World War II. We are prepared to cooperate with President-elect Reagan in allocating the resources necessary to make America the world's most powerful force for peace and freedom.

These expenditures will be massive and costly. The human costs of military expenditures were noted in 1953, when I first came here as a Member, by President Dwight D. Eisenhower when he stated—

Every gun that is fired, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed.

As we start a new Congress and a new decade let us recall the philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson's description of America as—

The country of the future . . . it is the country of beginnings.

The Founding Fathers felt that for the people to have a share in this Government—The "First Branch," as they called this House in the Constitutional Convention—the House must begin anew every 2 years.

The Government they crafted has been unique in its ability to reconcile unity with diversity and majority rule with individual rights. By retaining our confidence in this complicated but proven system of governing and by exhibiting our willingness to accept the outcome of our legislative process, we will prove once again that our system does work.

As we do so let us not ignore the words of Daniel Webster spoken in Charlestown, Mass.—an area I have represented in this Congress for the last 28 years—155 years ago and inscribed above the Speaker's rostrum, "and see whether in our day and generation may not perform something worthy to be remembered."

I thank you all.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

Mr. O'NEILL. I ask the distinguished dean of the House of Representatives, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WHITTEN) to administer the oath of office.

Mr. WHITTEN then administered the oath of office to Mr. O'NEILL, of Massachusetts.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the precedent, the Chair will swear in all Members of the House at this time.

If the Members will rise, the Chair will now administer the oath of office.

The Members-elect and Delegates-elect and the Resident Commissioner-

elect rose, and the Speaker administered the oath of office to them.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen and gentlewomen are now Members of Congress.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LONG).

MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic Caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable JIM WRIGHT.

□ 1340

The SPEAKER. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP).

MINORITY LEADER

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to officially notify the House that the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable ROBERT H. MICHEL, has been selected by the Republican Members of the House as the minority leader of the House.

MAJORITY WHIP

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to advise the Members of the House that the very distinguished legislator, a great American, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. FOLEY) has been chosen to serve as the Democratic whip of the House.

MINORITY WHIP

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that conference to notify the House officially that our Republican Members have selected as our minority whip the gentleman from Mississippi, the Honorable TRENT LOTT.

ELECTION OF CLERK OF THE HOUSE, SERGEANT AT ARMS, DOORKEEPER, POSTMASTER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1

Resolved, That Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr., of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Benjamin J. Guthrie, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That James T. Molloy, of the State of New York, be, and he is hereby, chosen

Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Robert V. Rota, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives; and

That Reverend James David Ford, of the Commonwealth of Virginia, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I shall offer a substitute for the resolution just offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LONG), but before offering the substitute, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Office of the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

That portion of the resolution was agreed to.

SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KEMP

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I offer a substitute amendment for the remainder of the resolution.

The Clerk read the substitute amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEMP of New York as a substitute for the remainder of House Resolution 1:

Resolved, That Hyde H. Murray of the State of Maryland, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Walter P. Kennedy, of the State of New Jersey, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Tommy Lee Winebrenner, of the State of Indiana, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Ronald W. Lasch, of the State of New Jersey, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP).

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LONG).

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Will the officers elected present themselves in the well of the House?

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations to all of you.

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE OF ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 2) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Senate be informed that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., a Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, has been elected Speaker; and Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr., a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, has been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 3) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 3

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to join the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL), and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. FOLEY).

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 4) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 4

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., a Representative from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Speaker; and Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr., a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RULES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 5) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-sixth Congress, including all applicable provisions of law which constituted the Rules of the House at the end of the Ninety-sixth Congress, be, and they are hereby, adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh Congress, with the following amendments included therein as part thereof, to wit:

(1) In Rule I, clause 4 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The Speaker is authorized to sign enrolled bills whether or not the House is in session."

(2) In Rule I, clause 5(b)(1) is amended to read as follows:

"(b)(1) On any legislative day whenever a recorded vote is ordered or the yeas and nays are ordered, or a vote is objected to under clause 4 of Rule XV on any of the following questions, the Speaker may, in his discretion, postpone further proceedings on each such question to a designated time or place in the legislative schedule on that legislative day or within two legislative days:

"(A) the question of passing bills;

"(B) the question of adopting resolutions;

"(C) the question of ordering the previous question on privileged resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules;

"(D) the question of agreeing to conference reports; and

"(E) the question of agreeing to motions to suspend the rules."

(3) In Rule III, add at the end thereof the following new clause:

"5. The Clerk is authorized to receive messages from the President and from the Senate at any time that the House is not in session."

(4) In Rule VIII, add at the end thereof the following new clause:

"3. (a) A Member may not authorize any other individual to cast his vote or record his presence in the House or Committee of the Whole.

"(b) No individual other than a Member may cast a vote or record a Member's presence in the House or Committee of the Whole.

"(c) A Member may not cast a vote for any other Member or record another Member's presence in the House or Committee of the Whole."

(5) In Rule X, the first sentence of clause 1(e)(1) is amended to read as follows: "Committee on the Budget, to consist of thirty Members as follows:

"(A) twenty-eight Members who are members of other standing committees, including five Members who are members of the Committee on Appropriations, and five Members who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means;

"(B) one Member from the leadership of the majority party; and

"(C) one Member from the leadership of the minority party."

(6) In Rule X, clause 1 is amended by redesignating paragraph (1) as paragraph

(h) and by redesignating paragraphs (h) through (k) accordingly.

(7) In Rule X, clause 4(d)(3) is amended by striking out "a scheduling service which may be used" and inserting in lieu thereof "a scheduling service which shall be used".

(8) In Rule X, clause 5 is amended by striking out paragraphs (d) and (e).

(9) In Rule XI, clause 2(g)(3) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems".

(10) In Rule XI, the first sentence of clause 2(i) is amended to read as follows: "No committee of the House (except the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and the Committee on Ways and Means) may sit, without special leave, while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the five-minute rule."

(11) In Rule XI, the last sentence of clause 2(l)(6) is amended to read as follows: "This subparagraph shall not apply to—

"(A) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress; or

"(B) any decision, determination, or action by a Government agency which would become or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress.

For the purposes of the preceding sentence, a Government agency includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia."

(12) In Rule XI, clause 4(a) is amended by inserting after "The Committee on Appropriations—on general appropriations bills" the following: "and on joint resolutions continuing appropriations for a fiscal year if reported after September 15 preceding the beginning of such fiscal year".

(13) In Rule XI, clause 4 is amended by striking out paragraph (e).

(14) In Rule XIII, clause 7(d) is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The preceding provisions of this clause do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and do not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and included in the report pursuant to clause 2(l)(3)(C) of Rule XI."

(15) In Rule XXIII, the second sentence of clause 2(a) is amended to read as follows: "The first time that a Committee of the Whole finds itself without a quorum during any day, the Chairman shall invoke the procedure for the call of the roll under clause 5 of Rule XV, unless, in his discretion, he orders a call of the Committee to be taken by the procedure set forth in clause 1 or clause 2(b) of Rule XV: *Provided*, That the Chairman may in his discretion refuse to entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present during general debate only."

(16) In Rule XXIII, clause 5 is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "5" and by adding at the end of such clause the following new paragraph:

"(b) It shall be in order to move in the Committee of the Whole to dispense with

the reading of an amendment if the amendment has been printed in the bill as reported from a committee, or if any Member shall have caused the amendment to be printed in the Congressional Record, and to be submitted to the Clerk, or to any responsible staff member designated by the Chairman, of the reporting committee or committees, at least one day prior to floor consideration, and said motion shall be decided without debate."

(17) In Rule XXVII, clause 3 is amended by striking out "(a)" immediately after "3" and by striking out paragraph (b).

(18) At the end of Rule XLIX, add the following new rule:

"RULE L

"PROCEDURE FOR RESPONSE TO SUBPENAS

"1. When any Member, officer, or employee of the House of Representatives is properly served with a subpoena or other judicial order directing appearance as a witness relating to the official functions of the House or for the production or disclosure of any documents relating to the official functions of the House, such Member, officer, or employee shall comply, consistently with the privileges and rights of the House, with said subpoena or other judicial order as hereinafter provided, unless otherwise determined pursuant to the provisions of this rule.

"2. Upon receipt of a properly served subpoena or other judicial order directing appearance as a witness relating to the official functions of the House or for the production or disclosure of any documents relating to the official functions of the House, such Member, officer, or employee shall promptly notify, in writing, the Speaker of its receipt and such notification shall then be promptly laid before the House by the Speaker, except that during a period of recess or adjournment of longer than three days, no such notification to the House shall be required. However, upon the reconvening of the House, such notification shall then be promptly laid before the House by the Speaker.

"3. Once notification has been laid before the House, the Member, officer, or employee shall determine whether the issuance of the subpoena or other judicial order is a proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House. The Member, officer, or employee shall notify the Speaker prior to seeking judicial determination of these matters.

"4. Upon determination whether the subpoena or other judicial order is a proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, the Member, officer, or employee shall immediately notify, in writing, the Speaker of such a determination.

"5. The Speaker shall inform the House of the determination of whether the subpoena or other judicial order is a proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, and shall generally describe the records or information sought, except that during any recess or adjournment of the House for longer than three days, no such notification is required. However, upon the reconvening of the House, such notification shall then be promptly laid before the House by the Speaker.

"6. Upon such notification to the House that said subpoena is a proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction, is material and relevant,

and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, the Member, officer, or employee shall comply with such subpoena or other judicial order by supplying certified copies, unless the House adopts a resolution to the contrary; except that under no circumstances shall any minutes or transcripts of executive sessions, or any evidence of witnesses in respect thereto, be disclosed or copied. Should the House be in recess or adjournment for longer than three days, the Speaker may authorize compliance or take such other action as he deems appropriate under the circumstances during the pendency of such recess or adjournment. And upon the reconvening of the House, all matters having transpired under this clause shall be laid promptly before the House by the Speaker.

"7. A copy of this rule shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the House to any of said courts whenever any such subpoena or other judicial order is issued and served on a Member, officer, or employee of the House.

"8. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to deprive, condition or waive the constitutional or legal rights applicable or available to any Member, officer, or employee of the House, or of the House itself, or the right of a Member or the House to assert such privilege or right before any court in the United States, or the right of the House thereafter to assert such privilege or immunity before any court in the United States."

Mr. WRIGHT (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I will yield for purposes of debate only 30 minutes to the very distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL), pending which, I yield myself such time as I may consume in a preliminary description of what is involved in the rules changes.

Fundamentally, we seek to amend the rules in such ways as to facilitate the conduct of the business of the House. Nothing dramatic nor highly controversial is embodied, in my judgment, in these proposed rules changes.

We would seek in this package of rules modifications to achieve two basic functions: First, to write into the standing rules existing traditional administrative housekeeping practices, in order that we may eliminate the need for recurring unanimous-consent requests on separate resolutions.

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The second thing we seek to do by these modifications is to expedite the conduct of the House business, to enable Members more predictably to determine their schedules consistent with the constitutional requirement of a quorum to conduct business. These are the principal changes.

I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois such time as he may desire to

consume at this point for purposes of debate, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the ordering of the previous question.

The rules we have before us are an extension of those adopted by the 96th Congress. They were too restrictive then and they are too restrictive now. Two years' time has not vindicated them.

The majority is also proposing a few changes, which they refer to as merely technical in nature. They are technical to the extent that they represent no sweeping change. They are significant to the extent that they perpetuate the gradual concentration of power in the hands of a few.

Having said that, however, I will tell you it is not my intention to fight these rules. The country does not have the time to spend on these issues, and we do not have the votes. You know it and I know it.

When it comes to House rules, only one rule applies: The Speaker wins and we lose.

There are more important issues we must discuss today. One is the matter of committee ratios. When it comes to the composition of House committees, the majority seems to believe that a little representative government is better than none, and a lot of representative government is worse than a little. The majority has provided for representation on some committees and not on others. On two major committees, Rules and Ways and Means, the majority has substituted autocracy for democracy.

Since the 95th Congress, Republicans have increased their membership in this House by 45. Yet in those 4 years, we have not been allowed one single additional seat on either Rules or Ways and Means. Ways and Means is the taxwriting committee of the Congress through which the very cornerstone of President Reagan's economic program must pass. If the majority intends to work with the new administration on tax reform, why then does the majority assume such an arbitrary and obstructionist attitude toward who sits on that committee? There is a message in those numbers and it must not escape the attention of the American people.

However, as intolerable as they are, even the ratios are secondary to what we must do today, our first day in office. The people are not preoccupied with rules or ratios. They are preoccupied with the economy. They want us to do something about it, before we do anything else.

We can start today. We can impose a ceiling on Federal spending. We can begin cleaning up a budget process that is so badly beaten and bruised,

there is a real danger it will not survive the year.

The first priority is a limitation on spending. Our amendment would prohibit the House from considering any resolution that contained a level of outlays in excess of a certain percentage of the gross national product. You are all familiar with the idea. The Rules Committee has held extensive hearings on it. It has bipartisan support. It is something all of us can live with.

Our proposal would put outlays for fiscal 1982 at 22.5 percent of the GNP. The figure for fiscal 1983 would be 22 percent. In the 2 following years, the figures would be lowered a full percentage point.

Tying spending to the GNP is nothing new. It is no panacea and it is not going to tie the hands of the new administration or the Congress. It is a commitment we can make today to the people who committed themselves to us last November.

Our second proposal transfers the legislative oversight of the Budget Act of 1974 from the Rules Committee to the Budget Committee. The Committee on Rules has this authority now only because it has always had it. There is no other justification or logic behind it. But there is good reason for change.

The budget process is a mess. In fiscal 1980 we adjusted budget figures no less than six times. Outlay projections went from \$532 billion in May 1979 to \$578 billion in July 1980. The same sad scenario has been replayed in fiscal 1981. My good colleague from California, Mr. ROUSSELOT, by himself, has been closer to the mark on economic projections than the entire majority staff. The Rules Committee has continually reported out one budget waiver after another, 50 or 60 times a year. And last year we just started violating the law outright.

The budget process is threatened with extinction and if we do not move now to salvage it, we may as well revert back to our old method of operation and save the taxpayers the expense of staff and paperwork.

What has the Rules Committee done over the last 6 years? Very little. Only one set of hearings has been held in all that time. And those were in 1980. They brought no results. They were for show, not substance.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALEXANDER). The time of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) has expired.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 additional minute. I will insert in the RECORD at this point an analysis which I prepared about the so-called technical amendments being offered by the majority. As I said earlier, this previous question fight is not over those changes, but rather wheth-

er the House will adopt our amendment strengthening the budget process and placing a ceiling on Federal spending. A copy of my analysis follows:

THE DEMOCRAT RULES PACKAGE: AN ANALYSIS OF THE RULES CHANGES

(Prepared by the Office of the Republican Leader, Robert H. Michel)

INTRODUCTION

The rules changes proposed by the Majority Leadership are expected to be offered as H. Res. 5 of the 97th Congress on January 5, 1981.

There will be one hour of debate on the resolution and no opportunity for amendment. Republicans will attempt to defeat the previous question on the resolution to offer an alternative.

The changes proposed by the Majority are deceptive. Their relation to other rules and precedents of the House have been simplified in order to better explain their full impact on House operations.

Members are being told that these changes are merely "technical" in nature. That may be true when considered individually. However, the changes were originally proposed as part of a larger package, most of which was postponed for action at a later date. Given the potential for additional rules changes, the "technical" amendments take on new meaning. Furthermore, the new changes must be considered in the context that they are extensions of the changes made at the outset of the 96th Congress. Rules changes adopted at that time brought about much greater concentration of power in the hands of a few and further restrained free and open debate. Rules proposed for the 97th Congress perpetuate and extend the concentration of power and the erosion of open deliberation.

(1) Authority of the Speaker and his officer:

(a) Speaker authorized to sign enrolled bills when House not in session.

Amend clause 4 of Rule I by adding at the end thereof the following:

"The Speaker is authorized to sign enrolled bills whether or not the House is in session."

(b) Suspensions—change vote postpone procedure "rules" and previous questions of rules.

Amend clause 5(b)(1) of Rule I to read as follows:

"(b)(1) On any legislative day whenever a recorded vote is ordered or the yeas and nays are ordered, or a vote is objected to under clause 4 of Rule XV on any of the following questions, the Speaker may, in his discretion, postpone further proceedings on each such question to a designated time or place in the legislative schedule on that legislative day or within two legislative days:

(1) The question of passing bills;

(2) The question of adopting resolutions;

(3) The question of ordering the previous question on privileged resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules;

(4) The question of agreeing to conference reports; and

(5) The question of agreeing to motions to suspend the rules.

Delete clause 3(b) of Rule XXVII and delete "(a)" after "3" in clause 3 of Rule XXVIII.

Delete clause 4(e) of Rule XI.

(c) Duties of the Clerk—receive message.

Amend Rule III by adding at the end thereof the following new clause:

"5. The Clerk is authorized to receive messages from the President and from the

Senate at any time that the House is not in session."

Comments

(a) The current practice has been to grant unanimous consent anytime the House adjourns to authorize the Speaker to sign enrolled bills. The Committee on House Administration notifies the House as to the accuracy of the enrollment of each bill and should submit this before its signing (IV, 3452). Technically the signing should be while the House is in session and in the presence of a quorum. It is assumed that this power would automatically be transferred to any elected Speaker pro tempore (Clause 7, Rule I), but not to a designated Speaker pro tempore.

(b) At the beginning of last Congress the Majority Leadership was given very broad discretion in the scheduling of votes on legislation. Under that change, the Speaker was allowed the discretion to postpone votes on "rules" reported from Rules Committee (Rule XI, 4(e)) or legislation considered under suspension of the Rules until the end of all such consideration or until the next legislative day. Speaker was given the power to postpone roll call votes on final passage of a bill, resolutions, or conference report (Rule I, 5(b)) to a later time on the same day of consideration or within two legislative days of consideration. It was argued at the time that vote postponements will lessen the meaning of debate and eliminate any requirement for the Member to be on the House Floor during consideration of legislation. Last Congress the Speaker was also given the authority to cluster any of the postponed votes, allowing fifteen minutes for the first roll vote by electronic device, and may reduce to five minutes each subsequent vote.

Formerly the only requirement on the Speaker was that he announce his intention to postpone votes in the case of "rules" and suspensions of the rules.

Under the current procedure once postponed voting on suspensions begins no further motions to suspend may be considered. This rule change would allow the Speaker the discretion to allow further suspensions to be considered on the same day with postponed and clustered votes. This would place all authority for deferral of votes to be in Rule I—Duties of the Speaker, and treat all votes similarly in that they can be postponed for up to two legislative days. In other words, on Monday or Tuesday, measures could be debated and recorded votes could be postponed and clustered until Wednesday or Thursday. This could take public attention away from those debates which spell out for the press and the general public, the pros and cons of the issues before Congress. Postponement also gives the Majority Leadership a great deal more power to schedule votes at times when the Leadership knows enough votes to sustain its position are available. Such a concentration of power is not consistent with the spirit of a truly open and deliberative body.

(c) Unanimous consent is normally given to authorize the Clerk to receive messages from the President and from the Senate whenever the House adjourns over several days. This rule change would provide standing authority for him to receive messages at any time the House is not in session. This would not have any effect on those legislative veto provisions (i.e. deferrals, rescissions) which require action within a certain time period as the countdown would not begin until the messages are actually laid before the House. This would also prevent

any attempts at pocket-vetoes during any non sine die adjournments of the Congress, because in the Kennedy vs. Sampson case the courts held that the President could not "pocket-veto" during an adjournment to a day certain since the Senate had authorized the receiving of messages while they were not in session.

(2) Prohibition on "phantom voting":

(a) Prohibiting a Member from casting another Member's vote, or recording another Member's presence in the House.

Rule VIII is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new clause:

"3. (a) A Member may not authorize any other individual to cast his vote or record his presence in the House or Committee of the Whole.

(b) No individual other than a Member may cast a vote or record a Member's presence in the House or Committee of the Whole.

(c) A Member may not cast a vote for any other Member or record another Member's presence in the House or Committee of the Whole."

Comments

(a) During the last Congress it was discovered that on at least two occasions (May 14, 1979 and July 30, 1979) that votes were cast and recorded for Members who were not physically in town to cast such votes. The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct reported its findings of these voting anomalies on May 15, 1980 (House Report 96-991). It could not prove any specific wrong doing but recommended that this proposed rules change be added to the Rules of the House.

(3) Expand size of Committee on the Budget:

(a) The Budget Committee is increased from twenty-five members to thirty members.

In Rule X, the first sentence of clause 1(e)(1) is amended to read as follows:

"Committee on the Budget, to consist of 30 Members as follows:

"(A) twenty-eight Members who are members of other standing committees, including five Members who are members of the Committee on Appropriations, and five Members who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means;

"(B) one Member from the leadership of the majority party; and

"(C) one Member from the leadership of the minority party."

Comments

(a) The Committee on the Budget was established in the 93d Congress effective July 12, 1974 by sec. 101 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-944). The membership was increased from twenty-three members to twenty-five at the beginning of the next Congress (H. Res. 5, 94th Congress). The rule as originally written stated that of the twenty-five members thirteen members must be members of standing committees other than the Committee on Ways and Means or Appropriations. The rule as now written is ambiguous in that it says that the Committee shall consist of thirty members, twenty-eight who are members of other standing committees as well as two from the leadership. The caucus-drafted language implies that the leadership appointments should not be a member of any other committee, although we assume that is not their intention.

(4) House Information Systems—committee scheduling:

(a) Requiring all committees and subcommittees to use HIS scheduling services.

In Rule X, clause 4(d)(3) is amended by striking out "a scheduling service which may be used" and inserting in lieu thereof "a scheduling service which shall be used".

In Rule X, clause 5 is amended by striking out paragraphs (d) and (e).

In Rule XI, clause 2(g)(3) is amended by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "and promptly entered into the committee scheduling service of the House Information Systems".

Comments

(a) The Bolling Committee on Committees reform (H. Res. 988, 93d Congress) tried to have Committees and Subcommittees eliminate any meeting and scheduling conflicts by giving the Committee on House Administration the responsibility over a House Information Systems. Use of the systems was optional but this rules change would make its use mandatory. This would also amend those sections of the rule requiring public notice of committee hearings to require a prompt entering of such notice in the committee scheduling service of HIS. There will continue to be conflicts as long as the number of Committee and Subcommittees remains as large as it has been.

(5) Committee on Ways and Means:

(a) Ways and Means to sit under the five minute Rule.

Amend the first sentence of clause 2(i), Rule XI to read as follows:

"No committee of the House (except the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Committee on Rules, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, and the Committee on Ways and Means) may sit, without special leave, while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the five-minute rule."

Comments

(a) The Committee on Ways and Means has traditionally been permitted, by unanimous consent granted by each Congress, to sit while the House is reading a measure for amendment under the five-minute rule.

This rule formerly prohibited Committees from sitting at any time while the House was in session but in 1970 was changed to only during the five-minute rule. In 1975 only the Committees on the Budget, Appropriations and Rules were exempted. In 1977 the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct was included with them. This rules change would reflect the current practice of including Ways and Means by unanimous consent.

(6) Exemption from 3-day rule:

(a) Apply exemption from 3-day rule to any decision which would become effective unless disapproved by Congress (present exception applies only to "executive decisions").

Amend the last sentence of clause 2(1)(6) to read as follows:

"This subparagraph shall not apply to—

(A) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress; or

(B) any decision, determination, or action by a Government agency which would become or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, a Government agency includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia.

Comments

(a) The rule currently states that any measure reported by a committee shall not be considered in the House until the third calendar day after the report has been available. The rule provides for a two exceptions: (1) declaration of war or national emergency or (2) legislative votes of any executive decision.

There are a number of laws which allow legislative vetoes of entities which are not part of the Executive Branch, i.e., D.C. Home Rule Act. This would include all government agencies covered by legislative veto statutes exempt from the three-day layover requirement. This would also exempt any congressional approval requirement of any quasi-governmental corporation such as possibly any new synthetic fuel enterprise.

(7) Continuing appropriations privilege:

(a) Permit continuing appropriations to be privileged after certain date.

Clause 4(a) of Rule XI is amended by inserting after "The Committee on Appropriations—on general appropriations bills" the following: "and on joint resolutions continuing appropriations for a fiscal year if reported after September 15 preceding the beginning of such fiscal year."

Comments

(a) Under the existing rules of the House only general appropriation bills embodying funds of any agency or agencies are privileged for consideration in the House. This means that its report is filed in the House and a motion to resolve into committee is privileged and no "rule" from Rules Committee is required to consider it.

The Congressional Budget Act requires a specific timetable for appropriations bill to be completed. Once they are finalized the Congressional budget of that fiscal year must be completed no later than September 15th. That is the date this rules change would make continuing appropriations bills privileged. The implication is that the same appropriation bills won't be final so any resolution providing a continuation should be given special status. If the appropriations aren't final the Congressional budget resolution would be meaningless and not final. Unanimous consent or "rules" for consideration have routinely been used and this rules change merely portends failed budget deadlines.

(8) Committee cost estimates:

(a) Committee cost estimate optional if CBO estimate included in report.

Amend clause 7(d), Rule XIII to read as follows:

"(d) The preceding provisions of this clause do not apply to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on House Administration, the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, do not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and included in the report pursuant to clause 2(1)(3)(C) of Rule XI."

Comments

(a) The rules currently require committees to include in their reports on public bills a five year estimate made by the Committee of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out such bill. The Congressional Budget Act (P.L. 93-344) created a Congressional Budget Office (section 201) and required it to submit to each committee a five year cost estimate of their bills (section

403). Committees are also required to include such CBO cost estimate in their report. Many committees now adopt the CBO estimates as their own and this rules change would allow them to rely on CBO rather than their own independent estimate, which they still make if they so desire.

(9) Quorum during general debate:

(a) Eliminate mandatory quorum call during general debate in Committee of Whole.

Amend the second sentence of clause 2(a) of Rule XXIII to read as follows:

"The first time that a Committee of the Whole finds itself without a quorum during any day, the Chairman shall invoke the procedure for the call of the roll under clause 5 of Rule XV, unless, in his discretion, he orders a call of the Committee to be taken by the procedure set forth in clause 1 of clause 2(b) of Rule XV: provided, that the Chairman may in his discretion refuse to entertain a point of order that a quorum is not present during general debate only."

Comments

(a) Article I, section 5, clause 1 of the Constitution states that a quorum is necessary to do business in the House of Representatives. In 1977 the rules of the House were changed to prohibit the Chair from entertaining a point of no quorum unless a pending question has been put to a vote. In adopting that rule (Rule XV, clause 6) the House has presumably determined that the conduct of debate in the House is not such business as requires a quorum under the Constitution. In 1977 the rules were changed also to prohibit quorum calls under the five-minute rule unless the Chairman has put the question on a pending proposition, but would allow one during general debate, the first time the Committee of the Whole finds itself without a quorum during that day. This Rules change would allow the Chair the discretion to entertain a point of no quorum during general debate therefore allowing the scheduling of general debate at the end of the day or any time where it is less likely there will be a quorum. This lessens even more the significance of debate on matters considered in the House.

(10) Reading of amendments:

(a) Motion to dispense with reading of certain amendments in Committee of Whole.

Amend clause 5 of Rule XXIII by inserting the following new subclause:

"(b) It shall be in order to move in the Committee of the Whole to dispense with the reading of an amendment if the amendment has been printed in the bill as reported from a committee, or if any Member shall have caused the amendment to be printed in the Congressional Record, and to be submitted to the Clerk of the reporting committee or committees, at least one day prior to floor consideration, and said motion shall be decided without debate."

Comments

(a) In the House there were initially three readings. The bill was read in full in order that the membership may understand the question as a whole. After general debate it is then read a second time under the five-minute rule when it was open to amendment and debate in all its parts. The third reading was the reading in full in its final form just prior to passage. The Rules Committee has been routinely waiving the first reading and the third reading is by title only. This rules change would allow a non-debatable motion to be made to dispense

with any committee reported amendment or any amendment printed in the Record. This rule is intended to stop any Member from forcing the reading of amendments for dilatory purposes. This proposal would accomplish that only in part as it involves only amendments printed in the Record. A Member could still offer unprinted amendments and require them to be read in full. If the Majority Leadership intends to have the Rules Committee require that all amendments must be printed in the Record then all reading could be dispensed with, although such a printing requirement would prevent the Committee of the Whole from truly working its will as it could only consider those amendments printed a day before.

(11) CRS summary of bills—Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

(a) Permit clustering of all or some suspensions at Speaker's discretion, with right to permit additional suspensions at end of day; consolidate in one rule all circumstances where the Speaker may postpone and cluster votes.

Amend clause 5(b)(1) of Rule I to read as follows:

"(b)(1) On any legislative day whenever a recorded vote is ordered or the yeas and nays are ordered, or a vote is objected to under clause 4 of Rule XV on any of the following questions, the Speaker may, in his discretion, postpone further proceedings on each such question to a designated time or place in the legislative schedule on that legislative day or within two legislative days:

- (1) the question of passing bills;
- (2) the question of adopting resolutions;
- (3) the question of ordering the previous question on privileged resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules;
- (4) the question of agreeing to conference reports; and
- (5) the question of agreeing to motions to suspend the rules.

Delete clause 3(b) of Rule XXVII and delete "(a)" after "3" in clause 3 of Rule XXVIII.

Delete clause 4(e) of Rule XI.

Comments

(a) Clause 5(d) requires that after the introduction in the House of each bill or resolution the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress prepares a factual description of each measure not to exceed one hundred words and publish such description in the Congressional Record and the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions as soon as possible after introduction. The description usually appears in the Congressional Record well after the introduction of the bill and isn't much more than the long title of the bill. The cost to the Library of Congress of preparing these summaries is about \$9,000 per year. It is basically prepared as a bi-product of the bill digest. Eighteen people work on the bill digest, and it is estimated that about fifty hours per year per person is required to do the summaries. These summaries also go into the House Information System and other computer systems, so presumably they would still have to be prepared for that use even if they were no longer inserted in the Record.

(12) Procedure for response to subpoenas add a new rule I—procedure for response to subpoenas:

(a) The Rule contains the following principal provisions:

Section 1—When a House Member, officer, or employee is served with a subpoena requesting appearance as a witness or the production of documents, relating to the official functions of the House, he shall comply

unless otherwise determined pursuant to the resolution.

Section 2—Upon receipt of such a subpoena, the Member, officer, or employee shall promptly notify the Speaker of its receipt in writing, and such notification shall then be laid promptly before the House, except during a recess or adjournment of more than three days, in which case no notification of the House is required until it reconvenes.

Section 3—Once notification of receipt is laid before the House, the Member, officer, or employee shall determine whether it is a proper exercise of the court's jurisdiction, is material and relevant, and is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House, and shall notify the Speaker prior to seeking any judicial determination of these matters.

Section 4—Once a determination has been made as to the above three criteria, the Member, officer, or employee shall immediately notify the Speaker in writing of such determination.

Section 5—The Speaker shall then inform the House of such determination and generally describe the information sought, except during a recess or adjournment of longer than three days, no such notification is required until the House reconvenes.

Section 6—Once the House has been notified of such determination, the Member, officer, or employee shall comply with the subpoena by supplying certified copies, unless the House adopts a resolution to the contrary. If the House is in recess or adjournment for longer than three days when notice of determination is made, the Speaker may authorize compliance or take such other action as he deems appropriate. Upon the reconvening of the House, all actions transpiring under this section shall be laid promptly before the House.

Section 7—A copy of the Rule shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the House to any court issuing a subpoena on a Member, officer, or employee.

Section 8—Nothing in the resolution is to be construed as depriving, conditioning or waiving the constitutional or legal rights of any Member, officer, employee or the House itself, or the right of a Member or the House to assert such privilege or right before any court in the U.S.

Comments

(a) This procedure was adopted during the 96th Congress, on September 17, 1980, by a recorded vote of 380 to 23. The Speaker is committed to informing the Republican Leadership of any subpoena served and to consult with them about what action should be taken in response.

ERRATA

Number (11) should read as follows up to "COMMENTS" section:

(11) CRS summary of bills—Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

(a) Delete requirement of CRS summary of bills and prohibition on reference to Joint Committee on Atomic Energy:

Delete clauses 5(d) and 5(e) of Rule X.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, it is just good commonsense to put authority for the Budget Act in the hands of the Budget Committee.

My fellow colleagues, we are all Members of a new Congress. We are not an extension of the 96th Congress and we must not leave that impression in the minds of the American people.

We have the opportunity today to start fresh, to begin anew.

Let us not blow it.

I urge a vote against the previous question in order that we may consider our proposed budget amendments.

At this point I will insert copies of our proposed amendments with a brief explanation of each:

AMENDMENT No. 1

This amendment requires that total federal outlays as defined in Concurrent Budget Resolutions be limited to a certain percentage of the Gross National Product.

The amendment establishes an outlay ceiling for Fiscal Year 1982 at 22.5% of the Gross National Product. The Fiscal Year 1983 ceiling would be 22% of GNP; the Fiscal Year 1984 ceiling 21%, and the Fiscal Year 1985 ceiling 20%, bringing total outlays down to a percentage of GNP close to that which existed in 1974.

The provisions establishing a limitation on expenditures could be waived by majority vote of the House. The provision is limited in its impact to direct federal expenditures and does not affect such items as tax expenditures or off-budget items.

The following statistics offer some perspective as to how spending currently relates to GNP. The information was compiled by Data Resources, Inc.

(Dollars in billions)

	Projection of GNP December 1980	Projection of outlays, December 1980	Percent of GNP
Fiscal year:			
1980	\$2,521.4	\$579.0	23.0
1981	2,771.1	637.6	23.0
1982	3,138.7	706.4	22.5

The Republican proposal is similar in concept to provisions of legislation introduced in the 96th Congress, including the Kemp-Roth proposals for tax reform; H.R. 5371 offered by Mr. Jones of Oklahoma, and H.R. 6021 offered by Mr. Gialmo of Connecticut.

The Committee on Rules conducted extensive hearings on these measures in January, February and March of 1980. It was expected that those hearings would result in a House vote on some form of spending limitation; however, no specific vote on these proposals was forthcoming prior to adjournment of the 96th Congress.

PROPOSED RULES CHANGE

In Rule XXIII, clause 8 is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "8" and by adding at the end of such clause the following new paragraph:

"(b) It shall not be in order in the House or in a Committee of the Whole to consider any concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year if the level of total budget outlays contained in the resolution exceeds—

"(1) for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1982, an amount equal to 22½ percent of the estimated gross national product for such fiscal year;

"(2) for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1983, an amount equal to 22 percent of the estimated gross national product for such fiscal year;

"(3) for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1984, an amount equal to 21 percent of the estimated gross national product for such fiscal year; and

"(4) for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1985, and for each following fiscal year, an amount equal to 20 percent of the

estimated gross national product for such fiscal year."

AMENDMENT No. 2

This amendment changes Rule X, Clause 1(e), of the House to provide for a transfer of legislative oversight authority of the Budget Act of 1974 from the Rules Committee to the Budget Committee of the House. The Budget Committee would be authorized to conduct hearings on matters relating to the performance of the budget process and to report recommendations to the full House, under the same procedures followed by the other standing committees in relation to their area of jurisdiction.

The Budget Act of 1974 was first reported by the House Rules Committee and that Committee has retained jurisdiction over legislative oversight of the Act since that time. However, throughout the past six years, the Rules Committee has conducted no hearings in regard to its oversight responsibilities, with one exception. In January, February and March of 1980, the Rules Committee agreed to conduct hearings on measures calling for some form of spending limitation, specifically those that would tie spending to a percent of the Gross National Product. No legislation was reported out as a result of those hearings.

This provision would bring the House Budget Committee more closely in line with the oversight capabilities of the Senate Budget Committee. It would place legislative oversight of the Budget Act in the hands of those Members and staff who are most familiar with the functions of the Act, and its application to the formulation of budget resolutions.

PROPOSED RULES CHANGE

In Rule X, clause 1(e) is amended by inserting immediately after subparagraph (2) the following new subparagraph:

"(3) The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, except emergency waivers."

and by redesignating subparagraph "(3)" as "(4)".

Mr. Speaker, does the majority leader desire to yield to Members on his side?

Mr. WRIGHT. No. I would be happy, Mr. Speaker, if the distinguished minority leader might continue to consume such time as he or his colleagues might desire.

Mr. MICHEL. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

I would at this time yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT).

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, we could just as well go back to our offices and run the videotape from the rules debate at the beginning of the last Congress, because the House Democratic Party is still stuck in this undemocratic groove of dictating House rules for the new Congress without adequate debate, amendments, or minority participation.

It is hard to believe that just a few minutes ago we all took the oath of office which binds us to supporting and defending the Constitution, and now we are openly and flagrantly flouting that founding document by ignoring one of its central provisions which states, in article I, section 5:

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings.

I was led to believe a few minutes ago that I was part of this House, as were some 191 of my colleagues on this side of the aisle. And yet we had no say in determining the rules which are before us today in this resolution. No, these were all hammered out behind the closed doors of the Democratic Caucus. How, oh, how can the so-called Democratic Party in the House justify such secrecy and exclusion in formulating the rules for the people's House—exclusion not just of the minority party, but of the public and press as well? How, oh, how can the so-called Democratic Party in the House justify disenfranchising some 96 million Americans represented on this side of the aisle from this process?

Mr. Speaker, it has always puzzled me as to just what the Democrats fear so much that they would have to resort to such a legislative straitjacket—especially on the very first day of a new Congress. Is the majority leadership telling the American people that their elected Representatives really cannot be trusted to set their own legislative ground rules for themselves? And if we cannot even be trusted to debate and amend our own rules, how can we possibly be trusted to legislate?

Could it be that the majority leadership is afraid some of their own members might break ranks to vote for Republican rules changes? Are they in effect admitting that we just might have some good ideas on this side of the aisle that might fly if the majority leadership did not keep our wings clipped? Or is the majority leadership also afraid that their own party members might be capable of some independent thinking and acting of their own? That they might just have some ideas for improving this institution?

Mr. Speaker, in the face of this perplexing parliamentary situation, we are left only the device of the previous question vote. We would ask our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to join us in defeating the previous question so we can at least offer 2 amendments to your list of 18 amendments. You can then reject those amendments if you like, but at least give us a chance to offer them. You might even find you like them since they go to the heart of what this last election was all about—how to get our budget and our economy under control. We would like to amend House rules as they relate to the budget act to limit outlays in the budget resolution to a fixed percentage of the estimated gross national product. This is taken directly from a bill introduced in the last Congress by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. JONES), the new chairman of the Budget Committee. Our distinguished majority leader (Mr. WRIGHT), in testifying for an even

more stringent spending control measure before the Rules Committee last year said, and I quote:

We need to tilt the weight of the rules so as to make it easier for those who would balance the budget and relatively harder for those who would not.

He went on to say:

In the end, we have to reserve the right of the majority of the people's elected representatives to work its will.

That is all we are asking in the additional rule we want to propose today: To tilt the rules in favor of spending control and a balanced budget. To demonstrate to the American people at the outset of this new Congress that we are deadly serious about righting this devastated economy and assisting our new President in bringing Government spending under control. I would therefore urge my colleagues to join in defeating the previous question so we can offer this important amendment.

Second, I would advise my colleagues that we intend to offer a motion to commit this resolution to a select committee to report back with an equitable committee party ratio rule—one which recognizes the tradition of giving the majority party three-fifths of the seats on Appropriations, Ways and Means, and Budget, and two-thirds of the seats on Rules, but no more. There can be no excuse for the Democratic Caucus rule that would award Democrats nearly 69 percent of the Rules Committee seats and nearly 66 percent of the Ways and Means seats. Our proposed rule would return those committees to the traditional two-thirds and three-fifths majority share respectively. The Budget and Appropriations Committees would also enjoy three-fifths majority representation under our rule, and the rest of the House committees, except for Ethics which is bipartisan, would reflect the overall House party ratio.

I urge my colleagues in the interest of fairness, equity, and tradition to vote for this motion to commit with instructions.

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ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would like to announce that any Member-elect who failed to take the oath of office may present himself or herself in the well of the House prior to the vote on the previous question on the resolution now pending or on any other rollcall vote.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. QUILLEN).

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a special point at this

time if I may. We have just observed the democratic process in action. We elected a Speaker by some 59 percent of the vote. If the absentees had been present it would have been 56 percent of the vote. So I think that the majority of the House as constituted, 56 and 44, is a fair majority.

Now let us turn that around. Democracy in action. Let us go to the House Rules Committee. The caucus of the Democratic Party mandated that the percentage would be 69 percent Democrat and 31 percent Republican. My colleagues know what a steamroller is. A steamroller is a piece of equipment that cannot be stopped and runs over everything in front of it. That is exactly what the Democrats are proposing here today.

Let us go to the Ways and Means Committee. The Democrats are a little bit better at heart, so to speak. They say that the Republicans can have only 34 percent and the Democrats must have 66 percent.

If we go to the Budget Committee we have the same kind of percentages that the Democrats are now demanding that we go by as Republicans on the powerful committees of this House.

Yet we just witnessed the election of a Speaker in a democratic process where the true ratio of the House was exemplified. Therefore I appeal to those who are in power, in the leadership, to be fair. Do not be a steamroller because there is a day of reckoning. Besides, the American people mandated that we must do a job.

The steamroller presents to me an idea that one is going to try to block, going to try to steamroll, going to try to add obstacles in the way of the administration's proposals. Is that what my colleagues are going to do? Lay it on the line.

Mr. Speaker, these proposed party ratios make a mockery of the name, Democratic Party and that vital democratic tenet of fair and equal representation—of one-man, one vote. It is not just that the minority party in the House has been wronged, but that the 96 million American people represented by 192 Republican Representatives in the House have been wronged. If the Rules and Ways and Means Committees do not more accurately reflect House membership and the will of the American people as expressed last November 4, then how can we expect the decisions and legislation out of those committees to fulfill the wishes of the American people?

Mr. Speaker, these committee party ratios are not presently established by House rules, but rather are dictated from behind the closed doors of the majority party caucus, with no opportunity for the House to even ratify that decision. It seems to me that this is not only an undemocratic way of determining party ratios, but unconstitu-

tional as well since the Constitution provides that—

Each House may determine the Rules of its proceedings.

One of the most fundamental components of our legislative process is the House committee system—its establishment and operation. Certainly the full House should determine the size and party makeup of our committees, and not just the Democratic Caucus.

What we are proposing today is that the party ratios be established in the rules of the House, and that those ratios be fixed according to the traditional ratios I have already mentioned. We will offer this rule change in our motion to commit this rules resolution to a select committee with instructions to report the resolution back with this one additional rule. I strongly urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this fair and democratic rule change.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHBROOK).

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished minority leader for yielding. I would agree with everything that has been said by him. These rules are probably the best we can get out of a bad situation.

But while I agree 100 percent with everything that has been said by the minority whip and the minority leader, I do not like restrictive rules. I have been consistent in opposing gag rules, gag limits, closed rules, and maneuvers that restrict debate on the floor. At the same time I would like to congratulate the Democratic majority for one limited area of their proposed rules changes. I would like to thank them and congratulate them not for what they included in their proposed package, but for what they left out. I think we ought to at least count our blessings there. Aside from the Democrat imposed ratios on the committees which I think are blatantly unfair, the operating rules at least for the 97th Congress will not be that much worse than they were in the 96th Congress.

I confess to some difficulty even at this moment of euphoria and reconciliation. I am not sure actually which one of the three or four Democratic parties over there I should congratulate. I know last year when this 96th Congress staggered to a conclusion, the corridors around the Capitol were rife with all of the proposals that you Democrats were going to make. You were going to limit the amendments that could be offered to appropriations bills. You were going to raise the number for requesting record votes, all aimed at restricting the ability of the House to operate and to legislate and for the House to work its will. I well recall a debate last year with my good friend from California (Mr. JOHN BURTON) when there was an

effort on the part of some of the liberals on the other side to limit debate, and objecting to some of the amendments that were offered. Somewhat sarcastically, maybe a little wistfully, I pointed out that I thought the floor of the House was a very poor place to legislate and if many on that side had their way we would not legislate on the floor of the House. We would get a package, we would ratify it, and it would be one vote up or down, no amendments.

So at least whatever else happens, I must thank the Democratic Party for not moving in that direction. As I said earlier, I am not sure which of the parties over there deserve the praise. I know many of my conservative Democrat friends bristled immediately at the thought of limiting debate on the floor and they opposed these moves within the Democratic Caucus, in the proper way that they should, the proposed Democratic proposals for rule changes.

I would also say that many of my liberal friends have been here long enough to know that rules cut both ways. The same rule change that would limit conservatives in offering an amendment would also limit liberals in offering amendments.

So I think at least in the spirit of compromise and euphoria that we have in the first day, I do want to congratulate the Democratic majority in this one limited area. Thank you for what you did not include in these rules. While I cannot agree with what you have done and the package you have presented, at least you have not made them worse and, for that small favor, I say thanks.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mrs. FENWICK).

Mrs. FENWICK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for this time.

I would like to bring to the House something that I think we really ought to face. I think we ought to have a rule in this House that we treat the people's money with more respect, that we do not allow appropriations out of the people's purse in any shorter time than 5 days before we adjourn so that when an amendment is offered or the bill can be offered we have time to study it.

We all know what goes on here. This year was not as bad as some other years, but the desire to adjourn, the deadline of adjournment and then these appropriations are added, added and added, and everybody knows why. They were not done before because this is the system. You get them in when people are anxious to adjourn and you do it by unanimous consent. You make enemies if you object, and the system does not work to the benefit of the public.

□ 1410

I think we should really face it. I know it will not happen this time. But I do wish that we could get this in the Rules of the House, that we do not appropriate any bill. Any bill that is brought to the floor, it means 5 days before we adjourn. We have in this House, since I have been here, voted on a \$20 billion tax cut, and we did not even see the bill. We only saw a mimeographed digest.

How is it possible to treat the people's money in this callous and careless and flagrantly irresponsible way? We must change.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE. I thank the Republican leader for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am not sure that the American people understand what we are doing here today. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I would just like to give my viewpoint on what I think is really going on.

The adoption of these rules is important to determine how this House shall operate for the next 2 years. But it also amounts to a great deal of philosophical and political decision-making going into what makes up these rules.

The Ways and Means Committee is simply being stacked. That is a good word for it, the best word I can think of. I think the people of America ought to understand it. The Ways and Means Committee is being stacked. It is being stacked by a philosophical minority in this House, it is being stacked by the same people who were repudiated overwhelmingly by the American people on November 4, in order to block what those people wanted done. A tax cut was not passed by the 96th Congress. The philosophical majority of that Congress is the philosophical minority of this Congress. But that group still controls the makeup of rules of this House, and these rules that are before us to vote on today are nothing more than stacking the Ways and Means Committee, to thwart the decision of the American people on November 4, to see to it that we still do not get a tax cut, like we did not get in the last Congress and under the last administration. I think the American people ought to understand that this vote that shall be coming up, this vote on whether or not to vote down the previous question, amounts to simply stacking the committee and thwarting the will of the American people and the economic policy they voted for.

I urge that we vote down the previous question so that we have an opportunity to vote for a set of rules that will let happen what the American people wanted. I think the American people ought to understand that this is not a mere technical vote, this is not

merely a procedural vote. This is a very substantial, substantive vote that folks back home ought to understand as to how their Congressman and Congresswoman voted.

Mr. Speaker, I urge that we vote down the previous question.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WALKER).

Mr. WALKER. I thank the distinguished minority leader for yielding, and I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Texas, the majority leader, described the rules changes as an attempt to expedite and to facilitate. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that what we have here is really an attempt to severely limit the debate of the House of Representatives.

Since I have been here we have had individual gag rules on many occasions before this House. It seems to me that what we are being asked to adopt here today is a collective gag rule. This House has long been a bastion of open debate. We have had the idea in the House of Representatives that men and women could exchange ideas and, out of that, produce good legislation. Well, this would take away some of that attempt to debate. It would also mean that the majority would not even hear some of the views of the minority on specific issues.

What we are really doing is violating a meaningful parliamentary tradition in this country, open debate. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that it is time that we stand up and do something about it. The attempt to gag this House should be roundly defeated by supporting the motion to defeat the previous question.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUSSELOT).

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, this is an economic fight. It is a mistake to gag this House and prevent it from fulfilling the promises that were made during this past election. If this rule is passed as it is, we will not have a chance to fulfill the economic promises that the American people are waiting for. And make no mistake about it, that is exactly what we will be doing if we pass this rule as is.

It cannot be passed over as easily as the majority leader would like to make us believe. It is saddling this House with an inability to fulfill the economic promises that were made by Members of this House, by the President, and by Members of the other body. I think it would be a major mistake for this country to believe that we are fulfilling their promises if this rule is passed as is.

So I urge my colleagues to vote down the previous question, so that we can free up this rule by several amendments that will be offered.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. CONABLE).

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, there are lots of things I would like to talk about in these rules. For instance, I think the clustering of votes is an abomination. It reduces the attention of the House, the understanding of the issues, it usually reduces the attendance at debate considerably. I think, also, the minority leader is absolutely right when he says that the economic issue is central and that we should give control over this issue to the Budget Committee rather than to the Rules Committee, which, as we know, has been splendidly stacked by the rules we are about to vote on.

I want to spend most of my time, however, talking about what is happening to the Ways and Means Committee. You know, one of the things that saddens the American people is that elections come and elections go, but politics is always with us. Elections should make a difference. We had in the 95th Congress 12 members of the Republican Party on the Ways and Means Committee. In the 96th, we had 12. In the 97th, we have 12. By this rule we have moved, of course, the ratio from 2-to-1 plus 1 in the 95th to 2-to-1 minus 1 now; that is all the response we have had to two elections which have added 45 Republicans to the House. Now, I say that is grossly unfair. It is manipulative. That is reason enough to oppose this rule. But it is also unrealistic.

The power reality on the the floor is going to be different from the committee ratio of the tax-writing committee and there is no more important issue between the Government and the people than taxation. Taxation is an issue that should be dealt with by a body representative of the House as a whole. Under this rule it is not going to be handled in that way.

Now, another probably effect of this change is going to be to shift the tax initiative from the House of Representatives to the Senate. The administration will much more easily interface with the Senate, which is going to be representative of the popular vote, while in our body we will find a measure prepared by the Ways and Means Committee going to the floor in unacceptable form, an impasse inherent in the process, and the inevitable result is going to be a proliferation of non-germane amendments from the Senate. Rules can impose a restriction of amendments to the Ways and Means bill, and the floor as a whole will have no alternative but complete rejection when it finds the committee work out of phase.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONABLE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MICHEL. Does not the Constitution itself provide that money bills originate in this body?

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, may I say to my minority leader that this is the saddest thing of all. This step is in derogation of our constitutional role in the House, and it is a most unfortunate development. The inevitable result is going to be not just a manipulative result, not just an unrealistic result, not just an unfair result; it is going to be a result which downgrades the processes of the House in relation to our primary function, the generation of money bills.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I know that nothing can be done about this. It has been said that there are no prizes for second place, and the majority is controlling this with a naked exercise of power. But power should be fairly used. It is not being fairly used in this respect, and we are going to have to remind you of this time and time again during the 97th Congress. I pledge that the minority on the Ways and Means Committee will not forget this in the 97th Congress. We are going to remind the people of the United States that if results are not what they would like, it is due to unfairness on the part of the leadership in foisting this kind of committee ratio off on us.

We are going to do the best we can, of course. We are going to cooperate and try to put through a program that will be representative of what the people want. But when that fails, we are going to be sure that everyone understands where the problem is. We may remind you of this in the next Congress, too. We have had a tradition of 3 to 2, except in those times when the party ratio in the House has been even greater than that. To violate that tradition is to ask for trouble in the future. I must say that I regret that the majority party is not exercising the restraint of which we know any great political party should be capable in this respect.

□ 1420

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA).

Mr. LATTA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding to me. I would like to direct an inquiry concerning the change in the rules relative to the Budget Committee.

As I read the proposed changes, the only increase is the increase in numbers from 25 to 30 members on that committee. Is that the majority leader's understanding of the rule change?

Mr. WRIGHT. The gentleman is exactly correct. There will be an increase in numbers. No other fundamental change is intended.

Mr. LATTA. As in the past, we have had representatives from the leadership on the majority side as well as the minority side. The gentleman from Texas, the majority leader, has been representative of the leadership for the majority party, and I have been the representative of the minority party on that committee. As far as our two particular statuses on that committee are concerned, they will not change?

Mr. WRIGHT. The gentleman from Ohio is absolutely correct. If he will refer to the last four lines on page 3 of the committee print of the resolution, he will observe that the rule expressly provides for one member from the leadership of the majority party and one member from the leadership of the minority party. The gentleman from Ohio and I have had the privilege of serving in those two positions, and I would presume it likely that we might do so in this Congress.

In any extent, whomever the Speaker may determine to appoint for the majority party, and whomever the minority leader or the minority party among them may select—and I would hope that it might be the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA)—will indeed be privileged to serve without hindrance under this rule.

Mr. LATTA. Notwithstanding the fact that both the gentleman from Texas, the majority leader, and myself serve on other committees?

Mr. WRIGHT. In this instance I do not think serving or not serving on other committees has any bearing whatever. The reference on line 15 to 28 members who are members of other standing committees is intended to distinguish them from the 5 members who are members of the Committee on Appropriations, and the 5 who are members of the Committee on Ways and Means. It does not have any bearing whatever with respect to the leadership appointees. The leadership in each party is free to appoint whomever that leadership may choose.

The gentleman from Ohio may or may not serve on other committees. The gentleman from Texas, as the gentleman from Ohio is probably aware, serves also on the Committee on Intelligence, and that does not serve as any bar or barrier to my being appointed, if the Speaker should choose to appoint me again, to serve for the leadership on the Committee on the Budget. Surely, it would not serve to prevent the gentleman from Ohio from being appointed again or selected by his party to serve in that same capacity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LATTA. I thank the majority leader for yielding.

The ratio on this committee will be 18 for the majority side and 12 for the minority side?

Mr. WRIGHT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. LATTA. I thank the majority leader for yielding.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume at this juncture.

I just want to observe that the only objection that I have heard offered to the rules are, first, the committee ratios; and, second, the limitations on spending, which some of the gentleman on my right would like to enter as a part of the rules of the House. Now, I am going to yield very shortly to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. JONES), who will be chairman of the House Committee on the Budget, to respond to that second suggestion and to give such assurances as I think will be pleasing to Members on both sides of the aisle concerning our determination that there will be some realistic means of controlling expenditures. Whether it be by establishing an arbitrary percentage of the gross national product, as I understand the distinguished minority leader or his associates would desire to offer as an amendment to the rules, or whether it be by some other effective means, I think we all can be assured that there will be an opportunity during this Congress for the Members to vote on some means of establishing a limitation upon expenditures.

Now, to the end that that might be further discussed, I yield 5 minutes, or such part thereof as he may desire to consume, to the very distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma, the chairman of the Committee on the Budget (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to address the second point that has been referred to as a suggestion to the proposed rules of the majority party. That pertains to the spending limit amendment. I recognize that the exercise that we are going through here today is basically a partisan exercise, because it deals with organization, rules, and by tradition it has been partisan and the vote, the speeches, will basically be along party lines. But, I think the thing that is encouraging to me is that underlying those partisan traditions I think is a bipartisan effort to make our budget process work and to use Federal budget policy to help get this economy under control and back on a track toward real economic growth.

Now, I have a particular interest in the proposal which the minority party is advancing, one to limit Federal

spending to a percentage of the gross national product because, as many of you know, I and a number of other Democrats and Republicans alike in the last Congress offered essentially this same resolution in the form of legislation, which we were not able to get acted upon. As the new chairman of the Budget Committee, I am committed to making sure that we do have a substantive vote on a spending limit amendment.

The amendment which I introduced last year and which was, as I say, cosponsored by Democrats and Republicans alike, does have some flaws in it, at least as it pertains to the new economic realities that all of us face. I know some members of the minority party and members of the majority party have talked to me about the need to refine this concept so that it truly can be a workable concept, and so that it will send the proper signals out to the financial markets, that the Congress is indeed serious about fighting inflation through budget policy in a workable fashion. And so, immediately after our caucus nominated me as budget chairman in December, I met with a number of economists from the universities as well as the Budget Committee staff to begin the refining process of this spending limit proposal.

I think it would be premature at this time to put a spending limit amendment as outlined here in the House rules, but I can assure the Members that as we tackle the very tough question, the very tough problem of bringing our budget policy under control, that we will have a spending limit amendment similar to the one that we are discussing here today, to be voted on by the entire House of Representatives.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate our new chairman of the Budget Committee yielding to me. The gentleman is aware that many of the concepts of the amendment to be offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) on the first amendment is very similar to the amendment that the gentleman from Oklahoma offered and that may of us cosponsored and favored.

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. I have so stated.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. The projections, even though they are slightly different today on future economic projections there is not that much difference on this spending limit as it relates to the gross national product, as I am sure the gentleman is aware. How has the gentleman changed his mind?

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. I have not changed my mind. As I say, I am de-

lighted to see that this principle, this concept which was introduced by our party in the last Congress and cosponsored by your party members in the last Congress, that this concept is being discussed in a bipartisan manner. What we are trying to do is to make this concept as workable and reasonable as we possibly can.

□ 1430

For example, I have felt that this arbitrary ceiling of 22½ percent, working itself down to 20 percent of GNP, may have us working against economic cycles and we may actually be spending too much in coming years, as we have in the past 2 years, spending too much on economic conditions.

So we are working on a leeway. When a recession is higher than we would like and we have perhaps a half a percent above that target, and where the economy is gaining real ground and we do not need to spend, say, 22½ percent, we would have the target come down some.

These are the kinds of things we are trying to do to define the concept and really make it work.

At this time I do not want to offer—and I do not think the gentleman from California (Mr. ROUSSELOT) would want me to do it, nor would he want to do it—a substantive proposal that could be improved upon, particularly in this forum on an issue such as we are discussing today, which is basically a partisan issue and a procedural matter as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. JONES) has expired.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, do I understand correctly, if I could have the attention of the minority leader or the gentlemen who are controlling the debate on the Republican side, that there is only one other speaker on the minority side?

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct; yes.

Mr. WRIGHT. In that case, Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield 5 minutes or such portion thereof as he would desire to consume to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. WHITTEN).

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, I would just like to call attention to several facts that seem to be forgotten as we move along.

I was co-chairman of the study group which recommended the establishment of a Budget Committee, and I was a member of that committee the first year. It was recommended that the committee, by and large, be members of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Ways and Means, since they were the primary committees, who heard witnesses and testimony, and then there were to

be a limited number of representatives from the legislative committees.

That principle has been reversed now. Membership of those two committees is now cut down, on the Budget Committee, and numerically it has come under the control of the legislative committees, to a great degree.

Let me call attention to the fact that when the previous chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Mr. Mahon, announced that he was going to retire, I knew what the situation was and I had a study made for the Committee on Appropriations on a variety of fiscal matters. We found out that the Committee on Appropriations, for 36 of the last 37 years has been below the budget. What has happened is that through legislation such as entitlements and contract authority recommended by the authorizing committees, the Congress went over the budget. I voted for some of it but the point is that the problem was not with bills from the Appropriations Committee. The study showed that some 58 percent was beyond the annual appropriation process. This 58 percent was effectively escaping the discipline of the annual review in the appropriation process.

The other thing I would like to call attention to involves the calculation of the gross national product. Why the figures are carried this way, I do not know, but the gross national product—and I have had this confirmed by the top people in the executive branch—is the sum total of all goods and services. That is the sum total that is spent. So the more that is wasted, the greater the GNP.

Forty-two percent of those who come into the Army do not go beyond the first tour of duty, and their training and pay and replacement costs are counted as part of the gross national product. Any Government spending, whether it is efficient or wasted is counted. The more that is wasted, the greater the GNP. So under some budget control formulas, the more we waste, the more we can spend.

If we are going to have a sound and constructive system, we had better tie it to something firm. If we are going to do something to balance the budget and do all these other things, we had better look to these things where entitlements have been mandated by the legislative committees, because again the Committee on Appropriations has been below the budget for 36 out of the last 37 years.

These are facts that should be considered. I do not know the answer to all these things. I have made recommendations to the Budget Committee. I voted for the establishment of the Budget Committee, and I voted for the last budget resolution, knowing that it was unrealistic. For a number of reasons we have been forced to operate

under an extensive continuing resolution and there are many uncertainties now and many more ahead for the balance of this year. That is not a good way to run things.

I have been trying to do the best I could with the support of my committee. I am pleased that we have made our recommendations as we did. But if we are to accomplish what we hope, we must tie it down to something that is not shaky, because the more we waste, the greater the GNP, and the greater the GNP, the more we can spend under certain proposals.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT).

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, we have only one more speaker on our side, and I wonder if the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) would like to use time now.

Mr. MICHEL. Yes, Mr. Speaker. I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP) is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. KEMP. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Republican minority leader, and I rise to urge the House to vote down the previous question.

I must agree that the rule changes proposed by the majority would further concentrate power in the hands of the majority leadership and further undermine the remaining privileges of the minority.

For example, proposed change 1(b) would expand the majority leadership's ability to postpone and schedule voting to separate it from debate on the issue at hand and to accommodate the schedules of absentee members of the majority.

Change 6(a) would further erode the 3-day rule for consideration of measures reported by committee.

Change 7 would further weaken the budget process by making it easier to ignore the September 15 budget deadline, since continuing appropriations bills would be privileged.

Change 8, by making independent committee cost estimates optional, would further aggrandize the role of the Congressional Budget Office, which has not always been a model of impartiality in such cases.

Change 9 would abolish the right to demand a quorum call, thereby lessening the significance of debate on the floor.

Change 10 would permit nondebateable motions to dispense with the reading of committee-reported amendments and those printed in the RECORD.

We have also made the point that we are deeply upset and concerned about the proposed committee ratios, but put the ratios and the rules changes aside for a moment. What we

really want to dramatize today is the fact that the economy is the No. 1 issue, not just for Republicans or Democrats, but for all the American people.

Our Speaker, the Honorable "Tip" O'NEILL, said that the American people expect us to move on inflation, they expect us to move on employment and productivity, they expect us to be concerned about the needy, and they expect us to balance the budget and to revitalize the U.S. economy. And he was right. But then he went on to quote Walter Heller, who said in the Wall Street Journal a few days ago that every American working man and woman is more productive than ever, that the massive borrowing of the Federal Government is not all that much of a concern to the American people because it is less than 1 percent of the gross national product, and that really there is not much to be concerned about because we are building from a sounder base.

Mr. Speaker, I say to the Members of the House that that just will not cut with the American people. With the prime rate at 20.5 percent, with interest rates in the long-term bond market into double digits, with the consumer price index well into the double-digit figures, and with the bond market skittish, the American people are concerned about the problem of stagflation. That is why high rates of inflation and low rates of economic growth—steady as you go—just will not meet the mandate that the people sent us last November.

What this side of the aisle said is that rather than arguing about the rules of the House, as important as they may be to us, what is of greater concern to us is the economy. Our constituents and the American people are demanding action, but we are told today by the distinguished new chairman of the Budget Committee that we cannot move until a perfect spending limitation bill is found.

I have recently been reading the great historian, William Manchester. I read his book on Franklin Roosevelt, and as I understand it, Mr. Roosevelt, after taking the inaugural oath, went to the White House after the pro forma inaugural ceremonies. He went straight to the White House and called for a bank holiday. That was not the perfect thing to do, and it might have been considered wrong from some of our perspectives. But he did something. He told the American people that the President and the Congress had to move quickly and within 24 hours he and his economic advisers took strong action.

I am not advocating further Government intervention in the economy as a way of alleviating the people's concern, but I am suggesting that the American people voted for a change. They wanted us to take action, and

there is no more symbolic nor more substantive move that this Congress could make to restore financial credibility to the bond market, to the equity markets, and to the long-term interest rate situation in this country than to put a ceiling on Government spending and pave the way for an economic recovery and an improved fiscal program.

Essentially, the majority faces a choice of fiscal policies—it can oppose efforts to remove tax and regulatory disincentives and to get a handle on Federal spending; or it can support efforts to revitalize our economy and to control the Federal budget.

By opposing the previous question, the majority has a chance to give the authority for oversight of the budget process to the Budget Committee instead of the Rules Committee. In the last budget, we changed spending estimates no less than six times. The Rules Committee held exactly one set of hearings in the last 6 years, without result. The Rules Committee has reported literally scores of budget waivers, and a few months ago, Congress was violating the law as laid down by the Budget Act. Clearly, this committee is not doing the oversight job that needs to be done.

The majority has a chance, as well, to support an amendment to place a ceiling on spending as a share of the economy. The Republican amendment would limit Federal on-budget spending to 22.5 percent of GNP in fiscal year 1982, 22 percent in fiscal year 1983, 21 percent in fiscal year 1984, and 20 percent in fiscal year 1985.

It is sometimes argued that tax-rate reduction is not possible without spending limitation. I believe the reverse is also true. Without removing disincentives to employment, productivity, and growth, and without reducing inflation, spending limitation cannot succeed. The reason is that so much of the Federal budget depends on the misery index—the combination of the rates of inflation and unemployment. Inflation raises debt service, procurement costs and indexed payments to individuals. Unemployment automatically increases payments for unemployment benefits, trade adjustment benefits, welfare, and other entitlement programs. It also loses revenue. The CBO estimates the impact of 1 percentage point of increased unemployment on the Federal deficit at \$25 to \$29 billion in lost revenue and automatic spending increases. Each percentage point of inflation adds about \$6 billion to Federal spending.

In an economy which is contracting because of faulty economic policy, spending is out of control, and yet there are fewer resources to pay for it. I ask my colleagues on the majority side to consider the arithmetic impli-

cations of their attitude to economic policy.

GNP last year was about \$2.5 trillion. Since 1973, real economic growth has averaged 1.9 percent a year—only half the long-term trend of 3.7 percent, and far below the 4.6-percent average achieved during the 1960's. If real economic growth continues to stagnate as it has in recent years, growing at about 2 percent annually, GNP will barely stagger to \$3 trillion by the end of the decade, in constant dollars. But if real GNP were to grow at the average rate of the 1960's, it would reach \$4 trillion in real terms during the same period—or almost one-third larger.

Consider also that 23 percent of a \$3 trillion economy is \$690 billion. The same Federal budget is only 17.3 percent of a \$4 trillion economy. On the other hand, 20 percent of a \$4 trillion economy would yield \$800 billion.

In setting long-term economic policy, there is no tradeoff between cutting tax rates and paying for Federal expenditures. There is only a choice between growth and contraction.

With incentives for higher economic growth, incomes would be substantially higher and jobs more plentiful. Federal revenues would be high enough for a balanced budget, adequate funding of health, education and social programs, and unquestioned military preeminence. Economic growth would eliminate budget deficits caused by stagnation, and reduce pressure on the Federal Reserve to create more money. We could end inflation. The social gains from economic growth would be enormous. Faster growth, higher incomes, and plentiful jobs are exactly what the underprivileged and minorities have been seeking for many years.

Where does the majority stand on the economic future of the country? Does it plan to support initiatives to revive the economic growth we need to provide jobs and develop the resources to pay for necessary defense and social programs? Or does the Democratic Party plan to continue favoring an ever-larger Government share of the economy, and destroying economic incentives and opportunity which are the last and best hope of the poor and disadvantaged?

The time to answer that question is right now—by opposing the previous question, and supporting the Republican amendments to regain control of the Federal budget, and then the new administration's economic stabilization and recovery plan.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York (Mr. KEMP) has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT).

● Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, in the first place there is never enough time to discuss the rules of this before they

are adopted. They will govern our total conduct here for the next 2 years, but most of us have not even seen them in writing yet.

The reason for lack of discussion is not that we are terribly busy, for we will do nothing for the next 2 weeks, and almost nothing for a month after that. It is, of course, that the majority would prefer that the rules not be discussed.

Unfortunately, the rules are something more than an item of interest for scholarly research by students of parliamentary procedure. We, all of us, have to live under these rules. More important laws, more programs, more ideas, pass or fail here on matters of procedure than on matters of substance.

Unfortunately also, our rules are a relatively untidy assemblage of majority whims accumulated over more than 200 years. They are archaic, arcane, and often asinine. This year's changes only make them more so. They are in desperate need of emergency repairs, and, if this House is serious about its work, they are in need of drastic, comprehensive overhaul.

Egregious examples of bad procedure abound. The suspension rule, for instance, is outrageously overused and abused, and needs strong limits on its use. The proliferation of the suspension procedure is really the hallmark of the Democratic majority of the decade of the 1970's. Apparently unwilling to stand the scrutiny of debate or to risk amendments, the majority group has simply expanded suspensions. This has snuffed out debate and amendments on some of the major legislation of the 96th Congress.

Over the past decade the Republican minority has demanded, futilely of course, that proxy voting in committees be eliminated. It is antithetical to the representative form of government that Members, who campaign vigorously for the privilege of representing about a half-million people, are allowed to give that precious vote to someone else, usually a chairman who cannot pass a questionable bill without it.

We have also demanded, again futilely, that the rule allowing committees to transact business with less than half its Members present be rescinded. That odious flaw in our rules deserves no further comment.

The Reorganization Act of 1970 gives the minority one-third of committee staff but the House rules have warped the intent of that law for 10 years. We used to ask for more staff to equal one-third of what the majority uses, but since the staff explosion of the past half-dozen years, we have been asking that the majority staff be cut to only twice as much as we use. The savings would be fantastic.

However, the worst item in these rules which the Democrat majority

wants us to adopt today with 60 minutes of debate, all controlled by the majority, and no amendments, is the establishment of scandalously unfair ratios of Democrats to Republicans on important committees. The Democrat Caucus, in an obvious attempt to reverse the election mandate, has packed the key committees.

Republican candidates for the House got about 50 percent of the votes. Because of malapportionment of districts, we got 44 percent of the House seats. These Democrat rules give us 31 percent of the Rules Committee, 34 percent of Ways and Means, and 40 percent of the Appropriations and Budget Committees.

Those unfair ratios are more than unfair. They have been carefully engineered to deny the changes that the people said they wanted when they voted in November. They apply only to the major issues of spending and taxes. Fair ratios; that is, 44 percent Republican membership, are established for other committees. Only the important committees have been stacked.

The Speaker has been quoted as saying that Republicans established a 3-to-2 ratio in Ways and Means a quarter of a century ago and that justifies today's grand larceny. Most people, being aware of the intervening one-person-one-vote decision of the Supreme Court would reject that petty argument out of hand.

Those of us who have been here in this House in the past decade do, in addition, remember the Democrat reforms of the 1970's. This Speaker, and many of the people who will vote for this distinctly undemocratic rule, promised us reform, ethical conduct, openness, and a new kind of politics.

Is stacking committees ethical conduct? Is adopting this rule in a closed caucus openness? I don't think so. It may have been acceptable political conduct in the Boston of Mayor Curley, but it is surely unworthy of any political party today, especially one which has tooted its own horn ad nauseum about fairness and ethics.

With stacked committees, it is likely that much of the mandate of the recent elections cannot become law. How will President-elect Reagan move a tax program out of a Ways and Means Committee which has only one-third Republican membership?

If the mandate is frustrated, and if the vote of the American people is reversed, by the rules of this House, the Democrat majority in this House will not escape the blame. That majority is advised that even if the people and the press do not know much, or apparently do not care much, about unfairness, they do understand economics. They will be carefully and regularly advised how this ratio rule is affecting

the progress of important economic legislation.●

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, we have had a useful discussion. There has been some rather extreme rhetoric to which we have been exposed.

Under the circumstances, I think that is to be expected, and it is to be understood. However, I do think that we ought to understand that this is exactly what the House has done traditionally on the opening day of every Congress for as long as I can remember, and the Parliamentarian advises me that he has no knowledge of any other procedure than that which we are following today.

One of the gentlemen on the Republican side referred to this as an exercise in autocracy. Another referred to the flouting of the Constitution by this means. One other Member indicated that he felt we were being dictated to by this process of amending the rules on the opening day under this kind of a 1-hour time limit.

I am not aware of any other situation that ever has applied. One of the Members referred to this as a gag rule, and certainly there is no intention to apply a gag rule.

I think we have had an interesting and useful debate. Two objections have been offered to the changes in the rules, and those are not really objections to the proposed changes in the rules. One of them is an objection to the committee ratios that the majority party has been directed by the Democratic Caucus to seek in this Congress. The other is a demand that there be written into the rules of the House something that never has been written into the rules of the House, and that is a limitation upon expenditures based upon the gross national product. That would be an entirely unprecedented thing, if it were to be done.

Now, the gentleman who offered that panacea for all of our ills ought to be reassured by the statements that have been made by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the chairman of the Committee on the Budget, and the Members ought to be reassured that there will be a very serious effort made to establish a workable limitation upon expenditures. Perhaps it would be tied to the gross national product, and perhaps it would not be, but surely the rules of the House adopted on the opening day of each session are not the appropriate place in which to repose some entirely new and undebated concept of a limitation on total spending as a percentage of the gross national product.

□ 1440

With regard to all of the talk we have heard about the committee ratios, I would just like to point out that we on the majority side are being considerably more generous in our di-

vision of committee positions than was the minority party when it, the Republican Party, was last in the majority. On the last occasion when the Republican Party held a majority in the past, it held a majority by only eight Members. That represented 51.2 percent of the House seats. If House committees had been divided precisely by that means, they would have been divided almost evenly and yet the average Republican percentage on committees in general during that 83d Congress, the last occasion upon which the Republicans were in the majority, was 55.3 percent, not 51.2 percent, 4.1 percent higher than the Republican House percentage would have indicated.

At the beginning of the 96th Congress, by contrast, the one just ended, the Democratic Members held 63.8 percent of the House seats but the average Democratic percentage on committees was only one-half a percentage point higher or 64.3 percent. I think that will surely demonstrate that we have tried to be responsible in the exercise of that power which goes with the majority.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, would my friend from Texas yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. Surely I will yield to my distinguished friend, the minority leader.

Mr. MICHEL. Talking in more recent times when supposedly the Democrats had a 2-to-1 majority, where that really hurt, and few people realized, down at the subcommittee level where your 2 to 1 plus 1; seven for a majority, two for a minority; is just not the way to get a good product at the subcommittee level.

Now, the gentleman refers to the 83d Congress when we had this narrow margin in the House but I would remind the gentleman that up to that time the practice in this body, no matter whether one had a majority of 100 or 150, the natural breakdown was 2 to 1 for Rules, 3 to 2 for Appropriations and Ways and Means, and that was before we had a Committee on the Budget. That was practice up to that time so there was nothing unique about the fact that when we had it by that narrow margin in the first Eisenhower term that we should have exercised what was practiced up to that time and it was not unduly unfair.

We hope in time we might very well have even a slim majority on this side and then, of course, we will have to reassess our position. We will have been living in different times than we were 20 or 30 years ago.

Mr. WRIGHT. I thank the gentleman from Illinois. I believe the gentleman has made precisely the point that I have been attempting to make. This is, there are a few committees which are instruments of the leadership. Back in 1953 when the Republican Party was in the majority it had to

have a working majority on both committees if it was to assert the responsibilities of leadership which the public had given to it.

That same identical position applies today. Those committees we regard to include the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Rules, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

On that occasion, those 27 years or such matter ago, when the minority party was then the majority party, it insisted, though it enjoyed only an eight vote margin—51 percent of the membership—it insisted on having 30 to 20 on Appropriations. That is 3 to 2. It insisted on an 8 to 4 division on the Rules Committee, 2 to 1. It insisted on a 15-10 division on the Committee on Ways and Means, 3 to 2.

Now, it is necessary for the majority party, as the Republicans recognized in those days, to have a working majority on these particular leadership committees if that party is to function as a leadership party. If it is to carry out the mandates that have been given to it by the American people in sending its Members to be the majority party in the Congress.

So it is we are doing precisely that same thing. I think the gentleman would acknowledge that what we have sought by way of a division on the Committee on Appropriations is exactly the same as they sought, 3 to 2, when they had only an eight vote margin. What we seek on the Committee on Rules is not an unreasonable division.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman again yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes, I will yield to my friend.

Mr. MICHEL. That is an unreasonable ratio, 11 to 5. A 2 to 1 plus 1. That might have been appropriate for two or three Congresses back but not today. The reason is that the gentleman knows what function the Rules Committee performs in this House. It is a traffic cop for every piece of legislation and to think that we cannot get by with just 2 to 1 but have to still maintain 2 to 1 plus 1, puts us in a very critical bind.

I might even be willing to concede that if on the Committee on Ways and Means the majority adhered to that principle of 24, if that is the case, or 20 to 12, in that light. However, that is not the case.

At one time there was some talk to the effect, well, 23 to 12 could possibly be changed to 23 to 13. That would at least be some movement in that direction. I would have hoped maybe it would have been possible for the majority leader under Speaker to go back to the Democratic Caucus and get that kind of an adjustment but if the majority side is so adamant on that, then, of course, we have no alternative but to make the point we are making, that

it is critical in this time for us to have a reasonable shake in the Committee on Ways and Means in which committee there will be so much of the action flowing in the early days of this session.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate, of course, the role of advocacy which falls unavoidably upon the shoulders of the gentleman from Illinois. Were I in the gentleman's position I would probably be making exactly the same point. I think the facts will bear me out in the conclusion that we on the Democratic side have been every bit as considerate and probably even more generous than our leadership position would have warranted throughout the years and again today.

If the gentleman from Illinois were right in asserting that a 2 to 1 plus 1 margin were inappropriate at a time when we enjoy a 51 Member majority, then surely he would have to conclude that a 2-to-1 ratio was highly inappropriate when his party enjoyed only an 8 vote margin.

Mr. Speaker, we are not arguing that point nor are we trying to rewrite history. I only suggest that it is the responsibility of the majority party, and it always has been, to exercise effective leadership in the Congress. We assume that responsibility gladly.

In the last Congress we gave an average committee breakdown which was within one-half of 1 percentage point across the board of the membership division between the two parties. I think that bespeaks fairness, it bespeaks equanimity, it bespeaks equity, and that is what we are trying to do today.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I do not choose to yield further. I think the gentleman from New York has made his point and has made it well. The gentleman from New York feels there is something special in the Committee on Ways and Means which ought to confer upon the minority party, particularly in view of the fact that the minority party now occupies the White House, a more narrow division than is extended in the 23-to-12 ratio. That is not quite 2 to 1.

Mr. Speaker, I would recognize that the gentleman is sincere in the argument he makes but I would offer to the gentleman this suggestion: Just as the American people chose to select a Republican to sit in the White House, just so have the American people chosen a Democratic majority to exercise leadership in the House. We do not want to have a role of confrontation continuously belaboring our relations with the White House or with the other body.

□ 1450

To the extent that it is possible, I pledge to the gentleman that we want

to have a role of cooperation, that we want to work with the new President-elect, and that we want to work with our contraries in the other body to try to fashion creative legislative solutions, and they include those which the gentleman has referred to earlier.

I think all of the Members understand what is at issue. What is at issue, quite plainly, my colleagues, is the question of a right of the majority to exercise the leadership and the function of responsibility that has been reposed in that majority by the American people, and that we expect to do.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Texas withhold moving the previous question until after the Speaker has resumed the chair for the swearing in of Members-elect?

Mr. WRIGHT. I withdraw the motion, and I will offer it after the administration of the oath of office.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. Members who have not taken the oath of office will kindly step to the well.

If the Members will raise their right hand, the Chair will now administer the oath of office.

The Speaker administered the oath of office to the following Members-elect: Hon. PHIL GRAMM; Hon. SAM B. HALL, Jr.; Hon. CHARLES WHITLEY; Hon. MARTIN OLAV SABO; Hon. DAN MICA; Hon. ANTHONY C. BEILENSEN, and Hon. FLOYD SPENCE.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen are now Members of Congress.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT).

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 179, not voting 24, as follows:

[Roll No. 3]

YEAS—216

Addabbo	Blanchard	Clay
Akaka	Boggs	Coelho
Albosta	Boland	Conyers
Alexander	Bolling	Cotter
Anderson	Boner	Coyne, William
Annuzio	Bonior	Crockett
Applegate	Bonker	D'Amours
Aspin	Bouquard	Daniel, Dan
AuCoin	Bowen	Danielson
Bailey, Pa.	Breaux	Daschle
Barnard	Brinkley	de la Garza
Barnes	Brodhead	Dellums
Beilenson	Brooks	Dicks
Benjamin	Brown, Calif.	Dingell
Bennett	Burton, John	Dixon
Bevill	Burton, Phillip	Donnelly
Biaggi	Byron	Dorgan, N.Dak.
Bingham	Chappell	Downey

Dwyer	Jones, Tenn.	Rodino
Dyson	Kastenmeier	Rose
Early	Kazen	Rosenthal
Eckart	Kildee	Rostenkowski
Edgar	Kogovsek	Roybal
English	Lantos	Russo
Evans, Ga.	Leath, Tex.	Sabo
Evans, Ind.	Lehman	Santini
Fary	Leland	Savage
Fascell	Levitass	Scheuer
Fazio	Long, La.	Schroeder
Ferraro	Long, Md.	Schumer
Fithian	Lowry, Wash.	Seiberling
Flippo	Lukens	Shamansky
Florio	Lundine	Shannon
Foglietta	McCurdy	Sharp
Foley	McHugh	Shelby
Ford, Mich.	Markey	Simon
Ford, Tenn.	Matsui	Skelton
Fountain	Mattox	Smith, Iowa
Frank	Mavroules	St Germain
Frost	Mazzoli	Stark
Fuqua	Mica	Stenholm
Garcla	Mikulski	Stokes
Gaydos	Miller, Calif.	Stratton
Gephardt	Mineta	Studds
Gibbons	Minish	Stump
Ginn	Mitchell, Md.	Swift
Glickman	Moakley	Synar
Gonzalez	Moffett	Tauzin
Gore	Mollohan	Traxler
Gramm	Montgomery	Udall
Gray	Mottl	Vento
Hall, Ohio	Murphy	Volkmmer
Hall, Sam	Murtha	Walgren
Hamilton	Natcher	Washington
Hance	Neal	Watkins
Harkin	Nelson	Waxman
Hatcher	Nowak	Weaver
Hawkins	Oaker	Weiss
Hefner	Oberstar	White
Heftel	Otinger	Whitley
Hertel	Panetta	Whitten
Hightower	Patman	Williams, Mont.
Holland	Pease	Wilson
Howard	Pepper	Wirth
Hubbard	Perkins	Wolpe
Huckaby	Peyser	Wright
Hughes	Pickle	Wyden
Hutto	Price	Yates
Ireland	Rahall	Yatron
Jenkins	Rangel	Young, Mo.
Jones, N.C.	Ratchford	Zablocki
Jones, Okla.	Richmond	Zeferetti

NAYS—179

Archer	Derwinski	Hollenbeck
Ashbrook	Dickinson	Holt
Badham	Dornan, Calif.	Hopkins
Bafalis	Dougherty	Horton
Bailey, Mo.	Dreier	Hunter
Beard	Duncan	Hyde
Benedict	Dunn	Jacobs
Bereuter	Edwards, Okla.	Jeffries
Bethune	Emerson	Johnston
Billey	Emery	Kemp
Broomfield	Erdahl	Kindness
Brown, Colo.	Erlenborn	Kramer
Broyhill	Evans, Del.	Lagomarsino
Burgener	Evans, Iowa	Latta
Butler	Fenwick	Leach, Iowa
Campbell	Fiedler	LeBoutillier
Carman	Fields	Lee
Carney	Findley	Lent
Chapple	Fish	Lewis
Cheney	Forsythe	Livingston
Clausen	Frenzel	Loeffler
Clinger	Gilman	Lott
Coats	Gingrich	Lowery, Calif.
Coleman	Goldwater	Lujan
Collins, Tex.	Goodling	Lungren
Conable	Gradison	McClary
Conte	Green	McCollum
Corcoran	Gregg	McDade
Coughlin	Gunderson	McDonald
Courter	Guyer	McEwen
Coyne, James	Hagedorn	McGrath
Craig	Hammer-	McKinney
Crane, Daniel	schmidt	Madigan
Daniel, R.W.	Hansen, Idaho	Marks
Dannemeyer	Hansen, Utah	Marlenee
Daub	Heckler	Marriott
Davis	Hendon	Martin, Ill.
Deckard	Hill	Martin, N.C.
DeNardis	Hinson	Martin, N.Y.

Michel	Roberts, Kans.	Snyder
Miller, Ohio	Roberts, S.Dak.	Solomon
Mitchell, N.Y.	Robinson	Spence
Moore	Roemer	Stangeland
Morrison	Rogers	Staton, W.Va.
Myers	Roukema	Tauke
Napier	Rousselot	Taylor
Nelligan	Rudd	Thomas
O'Brien	Sawyer	Trible
Parris	Schneider	Walker
Pashayan	Schulze	Wampler
Paul	Sensenbrenner	Weber, Minn.
Petri	Shaw	Weber, Ohio
Porter	Shumway	Whitehurst
Pursell	Shuster	Whittaker
Quillen	Skeen	Williams, Ohio
Railsback	Smith, Ala.	Winn
Regula	Smith, Nebr.	Wolf
Rhodes	Smith, N.J.	Wortley
Rinaldo	Smith, Oreg.	Wylie
Ritter	Snowe	Young, Fla.

NOT VOTING—24

Anthony	Gejdenson	Obey
Atkinson	Grisham	Patterson
Chisholm	Guarini	Reuss
Collins, Ill.	Hall, Ralph	Roe
Crane, Philip	Hartnett	Roth
Derrick	Lederer	Stanton, Ohio
Dymally	Moorhead	Stockman
Edwards, Calif.	Nichols	Young, Alaska

□ 1510

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO COMMIT OFFERED BY MR. MICHEL

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to commit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MICHEL moves to commit the resolution (H. Res. 5) to a select committee to be appointed by the Speaker and to be composed of nine members, not more than five of whom shall be from the same political party, with instructions to report the same back to the House within 7 calendar days with the following amendment:

On page 10, after line 8, add the following: (19) In rule X, clause 6(a) is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

"(3) The membership of each committee (and of each subcommittee, task force or subunit thereof), shall reflect the ratio of majority to minority party members of the House at the beginning of this Congress. This subparagraph shall not apply to—

"(A) the Committee on Appropriations, three-fifths of whose members shall be from the majority party and two-fifths of whose members shall be from the minority party;

"(B) the Committee on the Budget, three-fifths of whose members shall be from the majority party and two-fifths of whose members shall be from the minority party;

"(C) the Committee on Rules, two-thirds of whose members shall be from the majority party and one-third of whose members shall be from the minority party;

"(D) the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which shall be constituted as provided for in subparagraph (2); and

"(E) the Committee on Ways and Means, three-fifths of whose members shall be from the majority party and two-fifths of whose members shall be from the minority party."

Mr. MICHEL (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MURTHA). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will not object except to ask the distinguished Republican leader to explain the motion.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOTT. I yield to the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, as indicated, this motion is not a debatable motion. Most of my colleagues have been conversant with motions to recommit. This is a motion to commit to a select committee of nine members, five of whom would be Members of the majority party, to accomplish several goals.

Let me briefly—while I am no better reader than the reading clerk—outline for my colleagues what these things are and then, if there are any questions, I can answer and respond to the inquiries.

On page 10, after line 8, add the following: (19) In rule X, clause 6(a) is amended by adding the following new subparagraph:

"(3) The membership of each committee (and of each subcommittee, task force or subunit thereof), shall reflect the ratio of majority to minority party members of the House at the beginning of this Congress. This subparagraph shall not apply to—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, three-fifths of whose members shall be from the majority party and two-fifths of whose members shall be from the minority party;

(B) the Committee on the Budget, three-fifths of whose members shall be from the majority party and two-fifths of whose members shall be from the minority party;

(C) the Committee on Rules, two-thirds of whose members shall be from the majority party and one-third of whose members shall be from the minority party;

(D) The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, which shall be constituted as provided for in subparagraph (2); and

(E) the Committee on Ways and Means, three-fifths of whose members shall be from the majority party and two-fifths of whose members shall be from the minority party.

Concerning the first paragraph which I read, we understand in conversations with the distinguished speaker and leaders on the Democratic side that there will be more or less a 5-to-4 ratio on all of those committees, depending upon how events unfold. But we would then have that traditional 3-to-2 margin on the Appropriations, which I understand my colleagues are prepared to give us by way of 33 to 22. On the budget it would be 18 to 12, 3 to 2. The 23-to-12 ratio on Ways and Means would be what we consider to be a much more fair and equitable alignment of the 3 to 2 plus 1. Rules would be 2 to 1.

That really is the thrust of our special motion.

Mr. JOHN L. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOTT. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHN L. BURTON. I just wonder how much staff this new committee has. Where are we going to

house it? How much taxpayers' dollars is it going to cost? I hope the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COLLINS) is listening. How much money is involved in the creation of a new committee of the House of Representatives?

I am shocked that the first official act of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) as a leader is to propose an additional expenditure of taxpayers' dollars. But I thank the gentleman for yielding and would like an answer to that question forthwith.

Mr. LOTT. Further reserving the right to object, I would like to yield to the leader for an explanation.

Mr. MICHEL. I appreciate my colleague yielding.

Mr. JOHN L. BURTON. Mr. VANDER JAGT would not have done that to us, I will tell you that.

Mr. LOTT. I yield to the leader.

Mr. MICHEL. The gentleman has made that point several times in previous Congresses. I would expect that he would propound that kind of a question in this Congress.

The thrust of my motion, however, requires that this be done within 7 days. I am inclined to think that under those circumstances, and with the little work that would be involved here, that there would be very little, if any, expenditure of public funds.

Mr. JOHN L. BURTON. We have gone down that road before.

If the gentleman will yield further, is this an entitlement committee?

Mr. MICHEL. I did not know the gentleman had yielded to the gentleman from California.

Mr. LOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JOHN L. BURTON. I hope this is not an entitlement. We have been down that road again and again.

Mr. MICHEL. I think we have probably had enough discussion on the motion, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LOTT. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I would like to add to my colleague from California, if past is any prolog the five would probably spend some money but the four over here would not.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALEXANDER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to commit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to commit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 180, nays 220, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—180

Archer	Goldwater	Myers
Ashbrook	Goodling	Napier
Badham	Gradison	Nelligan
Bafalis	Green	O'Brien
Bailey, Mo.	Gregg	Parris
Beard	Grisham	Pashayan
Benedict	Gunderson	Paul
Bereuter	Guyer	Petri
Bethune	Hagedorn	Porter
Billiey	Hammer	Pursell
Broomfield	schmidt	Quillen
Brown, Colo.	Hansen, Idaho	Rallsback
Broyhill	Hansen, Utah	Regula
Burgener	Hartnett	Rhodes
Butler	Heckler	Rinaldo
Campbell	Hendon	Ritter
Carman	Hiler	Roberts, Kans.
Carney	Hinon	Roberts, S.Dak.
Chappie	Hollenbeck	Robinson
Cheney	Holt	Rogers
Clausen	Hopkins	Roth
Clinger	Horton	Roukema
Coats	Hunter	Roussetot
Coleman	Hyde	Rudd
Collins, Tex.	Jeffries	Sawyer
Conable	Kemp	Schneider
Conte	Kindness	Schulze
Corcoran	Kramer	Sensenbrenner
Coughlin	Lagomarsino	Shaw
Courter	Latta	Shumway
Coyne, James	Leach, Iowa	Shuster
Craig	LeBoutillier	Skeen
Crane, Daniel	Lee	Smith, Ala.
Daniel, R. W.	Lent	Smith, Nebr.
Dannemeyer	Lewis	Smith, N.J.
Daub	Livingston	Smith, Oreg.
Deckard	Loeffler	Snowe
DeNardis	Lott	Snyder
Derwinski	Lowery, Calif.	Solomon
Dickinson	Lujan	Spence
Dornan, Calif.	Lungren	Stangeland
Dougherty	McClory	Staton, W.Va.
Dreier	McCollum	Tauke
Duncan	McDade	Taylor
Dunn	McDonald	Thomas
Edwards, Okla.	McEwen	Trible
Emerson	McGrath	Walker
Emery	McKinney	Wampler
Erdahl	Madigan	Weber, Minn.
Erlenborn	Marks	Weber, Ohio
Evans, Del.	Marlenee	Whitehurst
Evans, Iowa	Marriott	Whittaker
Fenwick	Martin, Ill.	Williams, Ohio
Fiedler	Martin, N.C.	Winn
Fields	Martin, N.Y.	Wolf
Findley	Michel	Wortley
Fish	Miller, Ohio	Wylie
Forsythe	Mitchell, N.Y.	Young, Alaska
Frenzel	Moore	Young, Fla.
Gilman	Moorhead	
Gingrich	Morrison	

NAYS—220

Addabbo	Biaggi	Byron
Akaka	Bingham	Chappell
Albosta	Blanchard	Clay
Alexander	Boggs	Coelho
Anderson	Boland	Conyers
Annunzio	Bolling	Cotter
Applegate	Boner, Tenn.	Coyne, William
Aspin	Bonior, Mich.	Crockett
Atkinson	Bonker	D'Amours
AuCoin	Bouquard	Daniel, Dan
Bailey, Pa.	Bowen	Danielson
Barnard	Brinkley	Daschle
Barnes	Brodhead	de la Garza
Beilenson	Brooks	Dellums
Benjamin	Brown, Calif.	Derrick
Bennett	Burton, John	Dicks
Bevill	Burton, Phillip	Dingell

Dixon	Ireland	Ratchford
Donnelly	Jacobs	Richmond
Dorgan, N.Dak.	Jenkins	Rodino
Downey	Jones, N.C.	Roe
Dwyer	Jones, Okla.	Rose
Dymally	Jones, Tenn.	Rosenthal
Dyson	Kastenmeier	Rostenkowski
Early	Kazen	Roybal
Eckart	Kildee	Russo
Edgar	Kogovsek	Sabo
Edwards, Calif.	Lantos	St Germain
English	Leath, Tex.	Santini
Evans, Ga.	Lehman	Savage
Evans, Ind.	Leland	Scheuer
Fary	Levit	Schroeder
Fascell	Long, La.	Schumer
Fazio	Long, Md.	Seiberling
Ferraro	Lowry, Wash.	Shamansky
Flithian	Lukens	Shannon
Flippo	Lundine	Sharp
Florio	McCurdy	Shelby
Foglietta	McHugh	Simon
Foley	Markey	Skelton
Ford, Mich.	Matsui	Smith, Iowa
Ford, Tenn.	Mattox	Stark
Fountain	Mavroules	Stenholm
Frank	Mazzoli	Stratton
Frost	Mica	Studds
Fuqua	Mikulski	Stump
Garcia	Miller, Calif.	Swift
Gaydos	Mineta	Synar
Gephardt	Minish	Taxler
Gibbons	Mitchell, Md.	Udall
Ginn	Moakley	Vento
Glickman	Moffett	Volkmer
Gonzalez	Mollohan	Walgren
Gore	Montgomery	Washington
Gramm	Murphy	Watkins
Gray	Murtha	Waxman
Rudd	Natcher	Weaver
Hall, Ohio	Neal	Weiss
Hall, Sam	Nelson	White
Hamilton	Nowak	Whitley
Hance	Oakar	Whitten
Harkin	Oberstar	Williams, Mont.
Hatcher	Ottinger	Wilson
Hawkins	Panetta	Wirth
Hefner	Patman	Wolpe
Heftel	Patterson	Wright
Hertel	Pease	Wyden
Hightower	Pepper	Yates
Holland	Perkins	Yatron
Howard	Peyser	Young, Mo.
Hubbard	Pickle	Zablocki
Huckaby	Price	Zeferetti
Hughes	Rahall	
Hutto	Rangel	

NOT VOTING—19

Anthony	Hall, Ralph	Roemer
Breaux	Johnston	Stanton, Ohio
Chisholm	Lederer	Stockman
Collins, Ill.	Mottl	Stokes
Crane, Philip	Nichols	Tauzin
Davis	Obey	
Gejdenson	Reuss	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will announce that one of the voting terminals has been judged out of order. The Chair reminds each Member of his or her responsibility to verify their respective votes.

□ 1530

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to recommit was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

S. RES. 1

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

S. RES. 2

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

S. RES. 11

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of the Honorable Strom Thurmond, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, as President pro tempore, and of William F. Hildenbrand, of the District of Columbia, as Secretary of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution to provide for the counting on January 6, 1981, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States; and

S. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution to provide for the continuation of the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies and for the appointment of two additional members thereto.

COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 6) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, five of the six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following named persons, effective January 3, 1981, until otherwise ordered by the House, to-wit: Hyde H. Murray, Walter P. Kennedy, Tommy Lee Winebrenner, Ronald W. Lasch, and William R. Pitts, Jr., each to receive gross compensation pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 119, Ninety-fifth Congress, as enacted into permanent law by section 115 of Public Law 95-94.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER OR DEPUTY TO ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE TO HON. JACK EDWARDS AT MOBILE, ALA.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 7) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 7

Resolved, Whereas Jack Edwards, a Representative-elect from the State of Alabama, from the First District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker, or deputy named by him, be, and he is hereby, authorized to administer the oath of office to the Honorable Jack Edwards at Mobile, Alabama, and that the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said Jack Edwards.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1540

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the authority of House Resolution 7, 97th Congress, the Chair appoints the Honorable William Brevard Hand, U.S. district judge, southern district, Mobile, Ala., to administer the oath of office to the Honorable JACK EDWARDS.

HOOR OF MEETING OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 8) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 8

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the hour of the meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays; 3 o'clock post meridiem on Wednesdays; 11 o'clock ante meridiem on all other days of the week up to and including May 14, 1981; and that from May 15, 1981, until the end of the first session, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 12 o'clock meridian on Mondays and Tuesdays and 10 o'clock ante meridiem on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

The SPEAKER laid before the House a privileged Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1), which was read by the Clerk, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 6th day of January 1981, at 1 o'clock post meridiem, pursuant to the requirements

of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their Presiding Officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter "A"; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair appoints as tellers on the part of the House to count the electoral votes on January 6, 1981, the gentleman from California (Mr. HAWKINS) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. DICKINSON).

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
January 5, 1981.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Rule III, Clause 4 (Section 647) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I herewith designate Mr. W. Raymond Colley, Deputy Clerk, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in cases of my temporary absence or disability.

If Mr. Colley should not be able to act in my behalf for any reason, then Mr. Thomas E. Ladd, Assistant to the Clerk, should similarly perform such duties under the same conditions as are authorized by this designation.

These designations shall remain in effect for the 97th Congress or until revoked by me.

Sincerely,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication

from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
January 5, 1981.

HON. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope from the White House received in the Clerk's Office at 11:10 a.m. on Monday, January 5, 1981, and said to contain a message from the President wherein he transmits the report on the Geographic Restrictions on Commercial Banking in the United States as required by P.L. 95-369, Sec. 14.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

EDMUND L. HENSHAW, Jr.,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

REPORT ON GEOGRAPHIC RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCIAL BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALEXANDER) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to submit a report on the Geographic Restrictions on Commercial Banking in the United States, which was prepared pursuant to Section 14 of the International Banking Act of 1978 (P.L. 95-369, Sec. 14).

JIMMY CARTER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 5, 1981.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS FOR THE STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 9) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so only to give the distinguished incipient chairman of the Committee on House Administration a chance to discuss the resolution, if he wishes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will inquire, would the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL) allow the resolution to be read?

Mr. FRENZEL. I will, Mr. Speaker. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 9

Resolved, That (a) there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, in accordance with subsection (b), for the period beginning January 3, 1981, and ending March 31, 1981, such sums as may be necessary for the continuance of necessary projects, activities, operations, and services, by contract or otherwise, including payment of staff salaries for services performed, by each standing or select committee established in the Rules of the House.

(b) Each committee referred to in subsection (a) shall be entitled, for each month during the period specified in subsection (a), to payments out of the contingent fund of the House in amounts equal to nine percentum of the total amount authorized for use by such committee during the second session of the Ninety-sixth Congress.

SEC. 2. In the case of any former select committee of the House—

(1) which was established by resolution during Ninety-sixth Congress; and

(2) for which a reestablishing resolution is introduced in the Ninety-seventh Congress; such committee shall be entitled, for each month during the period specified in subsection (a) of the first section, to payments out of the contingent fund of the House, for the purposes specified in subsection (a) of the first section, in amounts equal to nine percentum of the total amount authorized for use by such committee during the second session of the Ninety-sixth Congress.

SEC. 3. The entitlement of any standing or select committee of the House to payments under this resolution shall cease on the effective date of the primary expense resolution adopted with respect to such committee.

SEC. 4. Funds authorized by this resolution shall be expended pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration.

SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any provision of law, Rule of the House, or other authority, from January 3, 1981, until the election of the chairman of the committee involved in the Ninety-seventh Congress—

(1) the Member of the House who was chairman of a committee of the House which was in existence at the close of the Ninety-sixth Congress (if such Member is a Member of the House in Ninety-seventh Congress); or

(2) in any other case, the ranking majority party member of such committee who was serving on such committee at the close of the Ninety-sixth Congress (and is a Member of the House in the Ninety-seventh Congress);

may approve payments under this resolution under rules and regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. HAWKINS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so simply to give the committee chairman a chance to describe the resolution.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FRENZEL. I yield to the distinguished acting chairman.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, section 1 of the resolution will authorize each standing committee of the House, and the two permanent select committees established in the rules of the House—the Select Committee on Aging and the permanent Select Committee on Intelligence—to expend necessary moneys from the contingent fund until the House is able to adopt primary expense resolutions covering such committees, or until March 31, 1981.

Section 2 of the resolution provides the basis for authorizing the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control to expend moneys from the contingent fund until the committee is reconstituted and funded by resolution, or until March 31, 1981. The select committee has indicated its intention to seek reconstitution, and would qualify under section 2 upon the introduction of a reconstitution resolution. There are no other former select committees which intend to seek reconstitution.

Section 3 provides that funds spent by a committee under the continuing resolution shall be debited against amounts authorized in the primary expense resolution.

Section 4 requires compliance with the regulations of the Committee on House Administration, and any rules necessary to administer the continuing resolution.

Section 5 provides that a returning Member who served as chairman of a committee during the 96th Congress, or if there is no returning chairman, then the next ranking majority party member, be authorized to sign the vouchers and certifications necessary to make payments under the continuing resolution, until such time as a chairman is duly elected for the 97th Congress. This provision is essential to insure the timely payment of routine and continuing expenditures, including January committee payrolls, which must be processed prior to the earliest date upon which the House is scheduled to consider action on committees.

This resolution will maintain the overall status quo with respect to the expenditure of funds by standing and select committees. Its spending authority is identical to the continuing resolution adopted for the 2d session of the 96th Congress in that each committee will be authorized to expend not to exceed 9 percent per month of the funds authorized for its operation in the last session.

The resolution clearly served its purpose in the last Congress, and everyone is familiar with the meaning and application of the language.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, the gentleman's description is accurate. The resolution is similar to the one we pass each biennium. I have no objection to dispensing with its further reading or to its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the initial request of the gentleman from California (Mr. HAWKINS)?

There was no objection.

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, your committee to notify the President that the House has met, that a quorum is present, and that we are ready to do business and receive messages from him has performed that function—and a pleasant one it was.

The President was in very fine spirits and allowed that he was most happy that the House is now in session, and that he can feel more easy and feel the Nation is in good hands. He gave us all his best wishes for a Happy New Year in a most highly nonpartisan way and extended to all those whom we represent the best regards from himself and the First Lady.

□ 1550

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I might just add, Mr. Majority Leader, that the President was very complimentary of the chore of the 96th Congress and hoped as much from this. Naturally, I quickly responded that with our increased support we are going to do even better.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair thanks the committee for reporting on its notification of the President.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On behalf of the Speaker, the Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions.

As Members are aware, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. Heretofore on the opening day of a new Congress, several thousand bills

have been introduced. It will be readily apparent to all Members that it may be a physical impossibility for the Speaker to examine each bill for reference today. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all the bills that may be introduced. Those bills which are not referred and do not appear in the RECORD as of today will be included in the next day's RECORD and printed with a date as of today.

The Chair has advised all officers and employees of the House that are involved in the processing of bills that every bill, resolution, memorial, petition, or other material that is placed in the hopper must bear the signature of a Member. Where a bill or resolution is jointly sponsored, the signature must be that of the Member first named thereon. The bill clerk is instructed to return to the Member any bill which appears in the hopper without an original signature. This procedure was inaugurated in the 92d Congress. It has worked well, and the Chair thinks that it is essential to continue this practice to insure the integrity of the process by which legislation is introduced in the House.

The Chair also desires to announce that pursuant to authority conferred upon him in clause 5, rule X, the sequential referral of any bills and resolutions in the 97th Congress from a committee initially reporting thereon to a second or subsequent committee will be based upon the subject matter contained in any amendment recommended by a reporting committee, as well as upon the original text of the bill or resolution.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESS ON TOMORROW

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, January 6, 1981, it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

OFFERING THE ADMINISTRATION ANOTHER OPTION IN DEALING WITH THE HOSTAGE SITUATION IN IRAN

(Mr. DAN DANIEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAN DANIEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to require the payment of \$1 million per day for each hostage presently held by Iran from the date the bill is enacted until the hostages are returned home.

During the recess, I discussed this with Mr. Warren Christopher, Deputy

Secretary of State. Mr. Christopher did not endorse or oppose the proposal but did advise that such a proposal would require legislation. Hence this bill which provides another option.

Mr. Speaker, without success, our Government has attempted to deal in a rational way with irrational people. We have proposed civilized solutions in an uncivilized environment. What I am proposing is a concrete disincentive to whoever is in charge in Iran, for money apparently speaks its own language to these people. It is beyond any interpretation of decency that the Iranian Government should hold American citizens for ransom, but at the very least, by assigning a dollar value to the lives of these hostages Iran has delineated the extent of its callousness and contempt for law and humanity.

MALFUNCTION OF VOTING MACHINES ON HOUSE FLOOR

(Mr. WRIGHT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time simply that I may yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GAYDOS) for a discussion regarding the malfunctioning of the voting machines in the House today.

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to make a matter of record a complaint lodged principally by the Pennsylvania delegation but also by others who used our voting station No. 28. I believe that is the accurate identification. That station is back in the so-called Cherokee Strip on the left as I face the Speaker.

I inserted my card and upon the insertion, I noted the card automatically voted aye, incorrectly. I tried to make a change and the machine would not respond. Consequently, there was a large number of voters using the same station and I am sure they could explain their own lack of confidence in station 28.

Mr. Speaker, I think this intrinsically shows that this system and these voting stations do make errors and are subject to errors.

Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. BAILEY) has been most vociferous in the past in pointing out what he believed to be an error committed by the machine in recording his vote. I think the situation today will somewhat offset the teasing of which he was the recipient at an earlier time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority leader for yielding to me. I again want to conclude by making it a matter of record that errors do occur and that if we are not alert we may have our votes improperly reported by this electronic machine.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BAILEY).

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority leader for yielding.

I take special pleasure, ironic pleasure I suppose, in pointing out the error committed by the machine today, since I have had difficulty with it in the past. In an attempt to investigate the difficulty I was previously informed that the machine could not make the type of mistake that I felt it did.

Today when I inserted my card in the machine it recorded my vote initially. When I inserted my card a second time, the machine changed my vote. I then had to come to the well and cast a vote by written card.

Mr. Speaker, adopting the excellent choice of words by our colleague from Pennsylvania (Mr. GAYDOS) because of the machine's malfunction today I feel my past criticisms to be vindicated.

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I do yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, being on the Committee on House Administration, we had at one time considered a mechanism using a thumbprint or some kind of a print. The reason we are making some issue out of this situation is because some Members of this House have been accused, directly or indirectly, of improperly using their voting cards. I again want to make it a matter of record that it is possible for this mechanism to function improperly.

Mr. Speaker, I shall bring this before the Committee on House Administration, hopefully on behalf of every Member of this House, and suggest we should reanalyze the system and possibly again consider or reconsider some change in the computer or the computer programming. Some 8 years ago when we installed this system, I had insisted upon a thumbprint because I knew at that time the difficulty experienced by the State of Pennsylvania with so-called phantom voting or absentee voting and things of that nature.

Mr. Speaker, I would again ask everyone to reconsider their opinions on some of the accusations that have been made that some Member has or has not utilized his voting card or privilege properly.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. I do yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DOUGHERTY. I happened to have been back in the corner when the voting incident occurred. I would like to go on record in support of my two colleagues from Pennsylvania.

□ 1600

I specifically saw the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GAYDOS) submit his card in the rear machine, and the green light show up. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GAYDOS) then went to the machine immediately in front of him and changed his vote to "no." He brought his card back and reinserted it in the back machine, and the green light was lit, which means that having tried to change his vote, it did not come up on the back machine.

In effect, I would aver to what the gentlemen from Pennsylvania are saying is absolutely correct on the vote. The last machine in the back of the Chamber was not working properly, and it indicates a weakness in the system.

Mr. WRIGHT. I simply want to say that I was an additional witness in the case of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GAYDOS), and two other Members who tried to do identically the same thing, which was to record a "no" vote, voting station No. 28, that box in the extreme southeast corner of this Chamber, and on all those occasions the machine refused to record a "no" vote at this particular rollcall and recorded instead "aye" votes.

That being the case, I think it is a rarity and a most extremely unusual, if not unprecedented occurrence, but I should like to attest as a witness to this event.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE TO VARIOUS DATES DURING JANUARY 1981

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on January 6, 1981, it adjourn to meet at noon on Friday, January 9, 1981; that when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Tuesday, January 13, 1981; that when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Friday, January 16, 1981; and that when the House adjourns on that day, it adjourn to meet at noon on Monday, January 19, 1981.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the distinguished majority leader please inform the House on whether any legislative business will be scheduled for any of those days so that the Members can make their plans?

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. WRIGHT. There is absolutely no legislative business scheduled for any of those days between January 6 and January 19. It had been our original intention to introduce a resolution

calling for an adjournment during that entire period, but there was objection to that.

Therefore, we will adjourn over for 3-day lapses, and meet in pro forma sessions only.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I thank the distinguished majority leader and, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 40 U.S.C. 175 and 176, the Chair appoints as Members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself: The gentleman from Texas (Mr. WRIGHT) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL).

ABSCAM AND THE ASSASSINATION OF JUDGE JOHN W. WOOD

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 15 minutes.

● Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to renew in the new Congress what we left hovering as a specter over the last so-called Abscam and the tremendous crime committed 2 years ago in the assassination of Federal District Judge John W. Wood.

The Congress is not a continuing body, but that does not mean that the problems and concerns left unresolved at the end of one Congress should not concern the next; far from it. Our greatest business should be to deal with the issues that have been left over from the past.

Not least of these is the need to take a dispassionate look at what has happened in the so-called Abscam cases, and to compare that investigative action with the investigative action in another, equally serious matter, the assassination of Judge John Wood and the assault on U.S. Attorney James Kerr.

Both these situations involve the independence of branches of our Government—the independence of this, the first branch from overweening and improper actions of the executive, and the independence of the judiciary, which can be endangered by criminal elements that seek to intimidate the judges and law enforcement officers of the Nation. If the independence of the Congress is threatened, then the whole basis of democratic representation is endangered. The threat to the judiciary, represented by the Wood and Kerr cases, is no less serious. On the one hand we lose the ability to independently make law. On the other

we lose the ability of law itself to function.

In the Abscam case, it is incredible that everyone, almost everyone, overlooks the crucial fact that this was not an investigation of crimes that had been committed. It was instead an elaborate staging of situations in which crime might be made to occur. There is a critical difference—and the difference goes to the whole basis of our legal system, the presumption of innocence. The Abscam case did not investigate people who were presumed to be innocent. Far from it—the technique was to create the crime and create the guilt with it. This is the exact technique that you would find in the Gulag; it is the technique of the totalitarian, of the police state.

We ought to ask why it was that the Justice Department resorted to this sinister tactic, this clear assault on the right of presumed innocence. Why should our Government go about staging crimes? We must force ourselves to ask what would happen if the intention has been to intimidate Members of Congress.

It ought to concern us to note just who the targets were, and ask ourselves how they got selected. Could it have been that one or more had too close ties to labor, and were selected because of that? A listing of all those involved in these cases certainly could lend credence to that kind of speculation. It is interesting to note the other scam operation was LabScam, that is, labor unions. Why not business, or professions.

Why, is the question. Why the sinister business of creating crime, and why these particular targets?

We have to ask ourselves as well, if the Justice Department had all the resources, and all the ingenuity, and all the priority necessary for this extraordinary investigation, has it not been able to solve crimes that really did happen, crimes of the gravest moment—and I refer to the assassination of Judge Wood, still unsolved, and the assault on James Kerr, for which no perpetrator has even been charged. Is it not a matter of greater moment to solve an actual crime against public officials, than to dedicate millions of dollars in resources to fabricate crimes implicating other officials.

We have to ask why, too, all the Abscam evidence was made available to the press, months before any indictments were ever brought. There is no way to gainsay that all this publicity, unmatched in American history, was prejudicial. The disclosure of this information was enormously damaging to the Justice Department and to the defendants. It was in fact disgraceful. We were told that the leaks would be investigated, and that measures would be taken against anyone found responsible for them. Today, a full year later,

there has never been a report on the results of that investigation, nor has there ever been a report indicating that anyone was ever penalized for this, surely the most complete and massive leak of criminal evidence in the long history of the Justice Department.

We have to ask why there is some inability on the part of our law enforcement agencies to solve real crimes, crimes of the greatest import—while at the same time it redeems its reputation with a fantastic and indeed grotesque business designed to lure public officials into crime. We have to remember that at least one thoughtful judge found the conduct of the Government so egregiously wrong that he dismissed the cases against indicated persons. That judge noted what we should remember: even the threat of an indictment impinges upon the independence of a legislator. Any prosecutor will tell you it is no hard trick to obtain an indictment. With the kind of powers employed in Abscam, the threat ought to be easy to see.

We have a special obligation to heed the hard questions. We are elected to do that. The questions I have raised must be confronted, sooner or later. We ought to ask ourselves if it is any less a crime to accept massive gifts from political action committees than to accept money from strange characters who are promising to make investments in districts. What, we might ask, would have been the reaction if Ozzie Myers or Frank Thompson had been smart enough to suggest that his interlocutors set up a PAC? Would they then have created an indictable offense? What is the difference between one who accepts hundreds of thousands from PAC's, and one who takes money from supposed businessmen? The difference is that one is a form of open corruption, and the other a more traditional form of it. I have seen both kinds, and both are wrong. But how many among us are willing to recognize that corruption, even if open and above board, is corruption nevertheless. ●

THE NONDISCRIMINATION IN INSURANCE ACT

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

● Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, as this 97th Congress convenes, I invite all Members of the House to cosponsor the nondiscrimination in insurance bill which I introduced today.

This bill has one single, simple, narrow, objective—to eliminate discrimination, on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, in insurance and annuities. It prohibits such discrimination in all phases of insurance and annuities—in access and

availability of coverage and underwriting; in the terms, conditions, rates, benefits, and requirements of the insurance and annuity contracts; and in the methods for determining them. It would not do anything else. It would not in any other way interfere with any State's power to regulate the insurance industry. It would not affect any other type of action by any insurance company.

This bill, like the bill (H.R. 100) in the 96th Congress on which 85 Members joined me as cosponsors and on which preliminary subcommittee hearings were held last year, is patterned after three major laws which are now in the United States Code, namely:

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits such discrimination in employment;

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which prohibits such discrimination in housing; and

The Equal Credit Opportunity Act which prohibits such discrimination in consumer credit and finance.

Like the employment and housing antidiscrimination laws, this will place primary jurisdiction in the States to deal with such discrimination in insurance and annuities. Thus, the bill specifically provides that any complaint that an insurer has committed an unlawful discriminatory act—that is, based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin—must first be filed with the appropriate State agency, if the State has a law prohibiting such discrimination and an agency to administer and enforce that State law. Only if the State has no such law or agency, or fails to resolve it to the complainant's satisfaction, will this bill allow the complainant to seek the next remedy, namely, to file a judicial action in a State or Federal court. The availability of that judicial remedy will, of course, encourage the enactment of State laws prohibiting such discrimination. It will also help make the administration of the State law more effective, because the State can then proceed to eliminate discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, without any fear that such action may result in insurance companies or their contracts moving to another State which allows such discrimination.

WHY THIS BILL SHOULD BE ENACTED

The principle of prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin is now part of our fundamental law and doctrine. We have made great strides toward making that principle into living reality—in employment, public accommodations, housing, credit, government regulation and government benefits, transportation, recreation, voting, education, athletics, and many other areas of life.

But one of the greatest remaining gaps is in insurance and annuities.

Blacks are heavily discriminated against in property, accident, casualty, and health insurance, and more subtly in other forms of insurance. Sex discrimination is blatant and widespread. These discriminations have widespread impact on millions of people. Our national policy of ending discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin demands that such discrimination in insurance and annuities also be ended.

This bill will not harm the insurance industry. It will help to protect consumers, business, poor people, widows, and orphans. It will not intrude on the ability or powers of any State, which complies with the nondiscrimination principle, to regulate the insurance industry. Most defined-benefit pension and annuity plans, and much of the group forms of insurance, already operate without such discrimination. Several Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States, have already ruled that sex discrimination in pension plans violates title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, but many insurance companies still engage in such discrimination in their annuity plans. This bill will eliminate that disparity between the requirements of title VII as now applied by the courts in employment-related plans, and the industry's discriminatory practices, and will thus prevent possible frustration of title VII's nondiscrimination mandate. It is a bill whose enactment is long overdue.

Last year, many organizations endorsed H.R. 100, including among them the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; American Association of University Professors; the AFL-CIO; National Women's Political Caucus; NAACP; American Association of University Women; Women's Equity Action League; American Civil Liberties Union; Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund; National Organization for Women; Interdepartmental Task Force on Women; Women, U.S.A.; and many other groups.

I invite all Members to cosponsor this bill. I intend, after a reasonable time for responses, to ask that the bill be reprinted to list all cosponsors. ●

THE HANDGUN CONTROL ACT OF 1981

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BINGHAM) is recognized for 15 minutes.

● Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I am offering legislation which could save the lives of some 10,000 people each year. Passage of this legislation, H.R. 40, could mean the difference between life and death to these individuals by placing stringent controls on the manufacture, sale, and possession of the deadly handgun.

There is strong public support for stronger handgun controls in the wake of the recent assassination of singer John Lennon and the murder of Dr. Michael Halberstam, noted cardiologist and handgun control advocate. The world will miss not only the famous individuals who have been killed by handguns, but the ordinary men, women, and children—our constituents—who are cut down daily by this most dangerous weapon. We have the power to act and pass effective gun control legislation, and for the sake of our constituents, we should do so quickly.

The legislation I am introducing, H.R. 40, would ban the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession, or transportation of handguns by ordinary citizens. H.R. 40 would make it difficult for would-be criminals to obtain handguns, and would keep "law abiding" citizens from committing crimes of passion. It would also stop innocent children from picking up the handgun of a relative and killing themselves or a friend with it. Had H.R. 40 been law, then the assassin of John Lennon would not have been able to purchase a handgun so easily.

Following is the full text of H.R. 40:
H.R. 40

A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession, or transportation of handguns, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, antique collectors, and pistol clubs

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Handgun Control Act of 1981".

SECTION 1. The Congress hereby finds and declares—

(a) that annual sales of handguns in the United States have risen sharply in the last decade, bringing the total number of handguns in private hands to approximately twenty-four million by the end of 1968; and

(b) that handguns play a major role, and a role disproportionate to their number in comparison with long guns, in the commission of homicide, aggravated assault, and armed robbery, and that the percentage of violent crimes in which handguns are used is increasing; and

(c) that most homicides are committed in altercations between relatives, neighbors, or other acquaintances, rather than in a confrontation between strangers; and

(d) that handguns in the home are of less value than is commonly thought in defending against intruders, and are more likely to increase the danger of a firearm fatality to the inhabitants than to enhance their personal safety; and

(e) that with few exceptions, handguns are not used for sporting or recreational purposes and that such purposes do not require keeping handguns in private homes; and

(f) that more than one-half of all handguns are acquired secondhand and that licensing and restrictions on sale of new

handguns will not significantly reduce handgun crime and handgun violence; and

(g) that violent crimes perpetrated with handguns constitute a burden upon and interfere with interstate and foreign commerce and threaten the internal security and domestic tranquility of the Nation; and

(h) that fear of firearms crimes discourages citizens from traveling between the States to conduct business or to visit the Nation's Capital; and

(i) that crimes committed with guns have disrupted our national political processes, and threaten the republican form of government within the States as guaranteed by article IV of the Constitution; and

(j) that a national firearms policy which restricts the availability of handguns for nonlaw enforcement and nonmilitary purposes will significantly reduce violent crime, reduce deaths from handguns, and reduce other handgun violence in the United States.

SEC. 2. Title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after chapter 50 thereof the following new chapter:

"Chapter 50A—HANDGUNS

"Sec.

"1091. Unlawful acts.

"1092. Licensing.

"1093. Penalties.

"1094. Exceptions.

"1095. Voluntary delivery to law enforcement agency; reimbursement.

"1096. Rules and regulations.

"1097. Effect on State law.

"1098. Separability clause.

"1099. Appropriations.

"1100. Definitions.

§ 1091. Unlawful acts

"(a) Except as provided in section 1094 of this chapter and in subsection (c) of this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to import, manufacture, sell, buy, transfer, receive, or transport any handgun and handgun ammunition.

"(b) Except as provided in section 1094 of this chapter and in subsection (c) of this section, it shall be unlawful, after one hundred and eighty days from the effective date of this chapter, for any person to own or possess any handgun or handgun ammunition.

"(c) The Secretary may, consistent with public safety and necessity, exempt from the operation of subsection (a) and subsection (b) of this section such importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession, ownership, or transportation of handguns and handgun ammunition by importers, manufacturers, or dealers, licensed under chapter 44 of this title, and by pistol clubs licensed under this chapter, as may in his judgment be required for the operation of such pistol clubs or for purposes in section 1094 of this chapter.

"(d) It shall be unlawful for any licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer to sell or otherwise transfer any handgun or handgun ammunition to any person, except another licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer, without presentation by the purchaser or recipient of written verification that the receipt or purchase is being made by or on behalf of a person or government agency eligible to obtain and possess handguns under section 1094 of this chapter or a pistol club licensed under this chapter.

"(e) Every manufacturer, importer, and dealer who sells or otherwise transfers handguns or handgun ammunition shall maintain records of sale or transfer of hand-

guns and handgun ammunition in such form as the Secretary may by regulations provide and shall permit the Secretary to enter the premises at reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting such records.

"§ 1092. Licensing

"(a) A pistol club desiring to be licensed under this chapter shall file an application for such license with the Secretary. The application shall be in such form and contain such information as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe. The fee for such license shall be \$25 per year.

"(b) Any importer, manufacturer, or dealer desiring to be licensed under this chapter shall apply as provided in chapter 44 of this title.

"(c) Any application submitted under subsection (a) shall be approved if—

"(1) no member of the pistol club is a person whose membership and participation in the club is in violation of any applicable State laws;

"(2) no member of the pistol club is prohibited from transporting, shipping, or receiving firearms or ammunition in interstate or foreign commerce under section 922 (g) or (h) of this title;

"(3) no member of the pistol club has willfully violated any of the provisions of this chapter or of chapter 44 of this title or any regulations issued thereunder;

"(4) the pistol club has not willfully failed to disclose any material information required, or has not made any false statement as to any material fact in connection with its application;

"(5) the club has been founded and operated for bona fide target or sport shooting and other legitimate recreational purposes; and

"(6) the pistol club has premises from which it operates and—

"(A) maintains possession and control of the handguns used by its members, and

"(B)(i) has procedures and facilities for keeping such handguns in a secure place, under the control of the club's chief officer, at all times when they are not being used for target shooting or other sporting or recreational purposes, or

"(ii) has effected arrangements for the storage of the members' handguns in a facility of the local police department or other nearby law enforcement agency.

"(d)(1) The Secretary must approve or deny an application for a license with the sixty-day period beginning on the date it is received. If the Secretary fails to act within such period, the applicant may file an action under section 1361 of title 28 to compel the Secretary to act. If the Secretary approves an applicant's application, such applicant shall be issued a license upon payment of the prescribed fee.

"(2) The Secretary may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, revoke any license issued under this section if the holder of such license has violated any provision of this chapter or of chapter 44 of this title or any rule or regulations prescribed by the Secretary under such chapters. The Secretary's action under this paragraph may be reviewed only as provided in subsection (e) of this section.

"(e)(1) Any person whose application for a license is denied and any holder of a license which is revoked shall receive a written notice from the Secretary stating specifically the grounds upon which the application was denied or upon which the license was revoked. Any notice of revocation of a license shall be given to the holder of such li-

cense before the effective date of the revocation.

"(2) If the Secretary denies an application for, or revokes, a license, he shall, upon request by the aggrieved party, promptly hold a hearing to review his denial or revocation. In the case of a revocation of a license, the Secretary shall upon the request of the holder of the license stay the effective date of the revocation. A hearing held under this paragraph shall be held at a location convenient to the aggrieved party.

"(3) If after a hearing held under paragraph (2) the Secretary decides not to reverse his decision to deny an application or revoke a license, the Secretary shall give notice of his decision to the aggrieved party. The aggrieved party may at any time within sixty days after the date notice was given under this paragraph file a petition with the United States district court for the district in which he resides or has his principal place of business for a judicial review of such denial or revocation. In a proceeding conducted under this subsection, the court may consider any evidence submitted by the parties to the proceeding. If the court decides that the Secretary was not authorized to deny the application or to revoke the license, the court shall order the Secretary to take such action as may be necessary to comply with the judgment of the court.

"(f) Each licensed pistol club shall maintain such records of receipt, sale, or other disposition, of handguns at such place, for such period, and in such form as the Secretary may by regulations prescribe. Such pistol clubs shall make such records available for inspection at all reasonable times, and shall submit to the Secretary such reports and information with respect to such records and the contents thereof as he shall by regulations prescribe. The Secretary may enter at reasonable times the premises (including places of storage) of any pistol club for the purpose of inspecting or examining (1) any records of documents required to be kept by such pistol club under the provisions of this chapter or chapter 44 of this title and regulations issued under such chapters, and (2) any handguns or ammunition kept or stored by such pistol club at such premises.

"(g) Licenses issued under the provisions of subsection (c) of this section shall be kept posted and kept available for inspection on the premises covered by the license.

"(h) The loss or theft of any firearms shall be reported by the person from whose possession it was lost or stolen, within thirty days after such loss or theft is discovered, to the Secretary. Such report shall include such information as the Secretary by regulation shall prescribe, including, without limitation, the date and place of theft or loss.

"§ 1093. Penalties

"(a) Whoever violates any provision of Section 1091 of this chapter shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and shall become eligible for parole as the Board of Parole shall determine.

"(b) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or representation with respect to the information required by the provisions of this chapter to be kept in the records of an importer, manufacturer, dealer or pistol club, licensed under this chapter, or in applying for a pistol club license under the provisions of this chapter, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and shall become eligible for parole as the Board of Parole shall determine.

"(c) Any handgun or handgun ammunition involved or used in, or intended to be used in, any violation of the provisions of this chapter or chapter 44 of this title or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder, or any violation of any other criminal law of the United States, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture and all provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 relating to the seizure, forfeiture, and disposition of firearms shall, so far as applicable, extend to seizures and forfeitures under the provisions of this chapter.

"(d) Except as provided in subsection (b), no information or evidence obtained from an application or certificate of registration required to be submitted or retained by a natural person in order to comply with any provision of the chapter or regulations issued by the Secretary shall be used, directly or indirectly, as evidence against that person in a criminal proceeding with respect to a violation of law occurring prior to or concurrently with the filing of the application for registration containing the information or evidence.

"§ 1094. Exceptions

"(a) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply with respect to the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of any handgun or handgun ammunition which the Secretary determines is being imported or manufactured for, sold, or transferred to, purchased, received, owned, possessed, or transported by, or issued for the use of—

"(1) a professional security guard service which is licensed by the State in which the handgun is to be used, and which is authorized to provide armed security guards for hire; or

"(2) the United States or any department or agency thereof or any State or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof.

"(b) Every security guard service purchasing, receiving, owning, possessing, or transporting handguns under subsection (a) shall maintain records of receipts, sale, ownership, and possession of handguns in such form as the Secretary may provide and permit the Secretary to enter the premises at reasonable times for the purpose of inspecting such records.

"(c) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply with respect to the importation, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, or transportation of a handgun manufactured before 1890, or any other handgun which the Secretary determines is unserviceable, not restorable to firing condition, and intended for use as a curio, museum piece, or collector's item.

"§ 1095. Voluntary delivery to law enforcement agency; reimbursement

"(a) A person may at any time deliver to any Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency designated by the Secretary a handgun owned or possessed by such person. The Secretary shall arrange with each agency designated to receive handguns for the transfer, destruction, or other disposition of all handguns delivered under this section.

"(b) Upon proof of lawful acquisition and ownership by a person delivering a handgun to a law enforcement agency under this section, within one hundred and eighty days of the effective date of this chapter, the owner of the handgun shall be entitled to receive from the United States a payment equal to the fair market value of the handgun or \$25, whichever is more. The Secretary shall provide for the payment, directly or indirectly, through Federal, State, and local law

enforcement agencies, of the amounts to which owners of handguns delivered under this section are entitled.

"(c) The amounts authorized in subsection (b) of this section shall be paid out of the fees collected under section 1092(a) of this chapter to the extent that such fees are sufficient for this purpose. The remainder of amounts authorized in subsection (b) of this section shall be paid out of general revenues.

"§ 1096. Rules and regulations

"(a) The Secretary may prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

"§ 1097. Effect on State law

"No provision of this chapter shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of the Congress to occupy the field in which such provision operates to the exclusion of the law of any State on the same subject, unless there is a direct and positive conflict between such provision and the law of the State so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together.

"§ 1098. Separability

"If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter and the application of such provision to other persons not similarly situated or to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

"§ 1099. Assistance to the Secretary

"When requested by the Secretary, Federal departments and agencies shall assist the Secretary in the administration of this title.

"§ 1100. Appropriations

"There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

"§ 1101. Definitions

"As used in this chapter—

"(1) The term 'person' and the term 'whoever' includes any individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership, club, society, or joint-stock company.

"(2) The term 'importer' means any person engaged in the business of importing or bringing handguns into the United States for purposes of sale or distribution; and the term 'licensed importer' means any such person licensed under the provisions of chapter 44 of this title.

"(3) The term 'manufacturer' means any person engaged in the manufacture or assembly of handguns for the purposes of sale or distribution; and the term 'licensed manufacturer' means any such person licensed under the provisions of chapter 44 of this title.

"(4) The term 'dealer' means (A) any person engaged in the business of selling handguns at wholesale or retail, (B) any person engaged in the business of repairing handguns or of making or fitting special barrels, or trigger mechanisms to handguns, or (C) any person who is a pawnbroker. The term 'licensed dealer' means any dealer who is licensed under the provisions of chapter 44 of this title.

"(5) The term 'fair market value' means the prevailing price on the open market for such weapons immediately prior to enactment or at the time of voluntary transfer under section 1095 of this chapter, whichever is higher, the method of establishing such prices to be prescribed by the Secretary in accordance with his authority under section 1096.

"(6) The term 'Secretary' or 'Secretary of the Treasury' means the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate.

"(7) The term 'handgun' means any weapon—

"(A) designed or redesigned, or made, or remade, and intended to be fired while held in one hand;

"(B) having a barrel less than ten inches in length; and

"(C) designed or redesigned, or made or remade, to use the energy of an explosive to expel a projectile or projectiles through a smooth or rifled bore.

"(8) The term 'handgun ammunition' means ammunition or cartridge cases, or bullets designed for use primarily in handguns.

"(9) The term 'pistol club' means a club organized for target shooting with handguns or to use handguns for sporting or other recreational purposes.

"(10) The term 'licensed pistol club' means a pistol club which is licensed under this chapter."

Sec. 3. The enforcement and administration of the amendment made by this Act shall be vested in the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 4. Nothing in this Act or the amendment made thereby shall be construed as modifying or affecting any provision of—

(a) the National Firearms Act (chapter 53 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954);

(b) section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1934), as amended, relating to munitions control; or

(c) section 1715 of title 18, United States Code, relating to nonmailable firearms.

Sec. 5. The provisions of this Act shall take effect one hundred and eighty days following the date of enactment.●

TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF CLOYS HOBBS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. HUBBARD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today, the first day of the 97th Congress, to give this tribute to the life of Cloys A. Hobbs, a dear friend of mine from my hometown of Mayfield, Ky., who died last October 5 at the age of 66.

Cloys Hobbs was an intelligent, effective, hard working, personable man whose integrity, diligence, and smile won for him the respect and admiration of those who knew him.

For 37 years Mr. Hobbs was president of Jackson Purchase Production Credit Association in western Kentucky.

An active member of High Point Baptist Church of Mayfield, he served that church as deacon and treasurer.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Rachel Hobbs; his father, Carl Hobbs, of Fancy Farm, Ky.; a daughter, Mrs. Curtis "Mignon" Cole, of Spartanburg, S.C., and a son, Robert Hobbs, Paducah, Ky.

Other survivors include three sisters, Mrs. Charles Long, Kuttawa, Ky.; Mrs. Sam Brown, Livermore, Ky., and Mrs. Jimmy Bodkin, Arlington, Ky., two brothers, Scott Hobbs, Fountaintown, Ind., and Vodra Hobbs, Bardwell, Ky., four grandchildren and several nieces and nephews.

Obviously, this Member of Congress was very much a friend and admirer of Cloys Hobbs. However, I speak for thousands in Kentucky who were also friends and admirers of this fine gentleman.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on House Resolution 5, which was adopted earlier today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LOTT) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. COLLINS of Texas, for 60 minutes, January 6, 1981.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DYMALLY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BINGHAM, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. HUBBARD, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LOTT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mr. DANNEMEYER.

Mr. WHITEHURST.

Mr. SHUMWAY.

Mr. ROTH.

Mr. DUNCAN.

Mr. McCLORY.

Mr. WAMPLER in two instances.

Mr. ASHBROOK in three instances.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas in three instances.

Mr. MILLER of Ohio in three instances.

Mr. SCHULZE in two instances.

Mr. MICHEL.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DYMALLY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON of California in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in 10 instances.

Mrs. BOUQUARD in five instances.

Mr. HAMILTON in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.

Mr. BONER of Tennessee in five instances.

Mr. ASPIN.

Mr. PEYSER.

Mr. BARNARD.

Mr. TRAXLER.

Mr. BIAGGI in 10 instances.

Mr. BINGHAM in six instances.

Mr. RICHMOND.

Mr. DOWNEY.

Mr. HUBBARD.

Mr. BROOKS in two instances.

Mr. ZEGERETTI.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 6, 1981, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), transmitting certification that no use was made of funds appropriated in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1980, or the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1980, during the second half of fiscal year 1980, to make payments under contracts in foreign countries except where it was determined that the use of foreign currencies was not feasible, pursuant to sections 735 and 109 of the respective acts; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting his review of the deferrals and revised deferrals of budget authority contained in the message from the President dated December 2, 1980 (H. Doc. No. 96-388), pursuant to section 1014 (b) and (c) of Public Law 93-344 (H. Doc. No. 97-4); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting the annual reports for fiscal year 1980 on voluntary agreements entered into by the Army under the Defense Production Act of 1950, pursuant to section 708(1) of the act, as amended (89 Stat. 810); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

4. A letter from the president and chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report on loan, guarantee and insurance transactions supported by Eximbank during September 1980 to Communist countries; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

5. A letter from the first vice president and vice chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a statement describing a proposed transaction exceeding

\$100 million with British Airways, pursuant to section 2(b)(3)(i) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

6. A letter from the first vice president and vice chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report covering the quarter ended September 30, 1980, on the export expansion facility program, pursuant to Public Law 90-390; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

7. A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, transmitting the 12th annual report on Truth in Lending, pursuant to section 114 of Public Law 90-321; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

8. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the second annual report of the Rehabilitation Act Interagency Coordinating Council, pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 93-112, as amended (92 Stat. 2983); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

9. A letter from the Secretary of Labor transmitting a report on coordination in the administration and enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and other Federal laws affecting occupational safety and health, pursuant to section 4(b)(3) of the act (Public Law 91-596); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

10. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed amendments to the regulations governing the library career training program, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

11. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed revisions to the regulations governing the strengthening research library resources program, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

12. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed amendments to the regulations governing the Education Appeal Board, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

13. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed final regulations to govern the precollege teacher development in science program, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

14. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed final regulations to govern the part 690 Pell grant program (formerly the basic educational opportunity Grant program), pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

15. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed final regulations governing the rehabilitation training program, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

16. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed final regulations governing the program of assistance to States for education of handicapped children, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

17. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting proposed final regulations establishing general provisions for student assistance programs, pursuant to section 431(d)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

18. A letter from the Chairman, Advisory Panel on Financing Elementary and Secondary Education, transmitting a report on the Panel's activities during calendar year 1980, pursuant to section 1203(f) of Public Law 95-561; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

19. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the direct and affiliated medical residency program, pursuant to section 771(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

20. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1979 on the health maintenance organization program, pursuant to section 1315 of the Public Health Service Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

21. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting notice of meetings related to the international energy program to be held on January 6, in New York, N.Y., and on January 14 and 15, in White Plains, N.Y.; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

22. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting a monthly report for September 1980, on changes in market shares for refined petroleum products and retail gasoline, pursuant to section 4(c)(2)(A) of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

23. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Energy Information Administration, Department of Energy, transmitting a report covering the period July through September 1980, on imports of crude oil, residual fuel oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, and coal; reserves and production of crude oil, natural gas, and coal; refinery activities; and inventories; together with data on exploratory activity, exports, nuclear energy, and electric power, pursuant to section 11(c)(2) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

24. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a report on the impact of contracts for rail service on competition among shippers, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 10713(m)(3) (94 Stat. 1908); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

25. A letter from the Director, U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Consumer Information and Cost-Saving Act of 1981"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

26. A letter from the vice president for Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting the financial report of the X Corporation for the month of July 1980, pursuant to section 308(a)(1) of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

27. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a copy of Presidential Determination No. 80-29, finding that the sale of defense articles and defense services to the

Government of Papua New Guinea will strengthen the security of the United States and promote world peace, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

28. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting notice of the State Department's intention to consent to a request by the Government of France for permission to transfer certain U.S.-origin military equipment to Singapore, pursuant to section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

29. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting notice of the State Department's intention to consent to a request by the Government of Australia for permission to transfer certain U.S.-origin defense equipment to the Government of Papua New Guinea, pursuant to section 3 of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

30. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting notice of the proposed issuance of a license for the export of certain defense equipment sold commercially to Sweden (Transmittal No. MC-28-80), pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

31. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting notice of the proposed issuance of a license for the export of certain defense equipment sold commercially to Spain (Transmittal No. MC-2-81), pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

32. A letter from the Assistant Legal Advisor for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

33. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on foreign portfolio investment in the United States as of December 31, 1978, pursuant to section 4(c)(1) of Public Law 94-472; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

34. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Legislative Affairs, transmitting various project performance audit reports prepared by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and project performance audit reports or project completion reports prepared by the Asian Development Bank, pursuant to section 301(e)(3) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

35. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting quarterly and annual reports on foreign military sales of September 30, 1980, pursuant to section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

36. A letter from the Deputy Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting addenda to the quarterly and annual reports on foreign military sales as of September 30, 1980, pursuant to section 36(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

37. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report on the number of officers and employees of the U.S. Government and U.S. civilian personnel in foreign countries for assignment in implementation of sales and

commercial exports under the Arms Export Control Act, as of June 30, 1980, pursuant to section 36(a)(7) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

38. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting notice of the extension and expansion of export controls maintained for foreign policy purposes, pursuant to section 6(e) of the Export Administration Act of 1979; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

39. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), transmitting notice of proposed changes in an existing Navy records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

40. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), transmitting notice of proposed changes in an existing Air Force records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

41. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for Administration, transmitting notice of a proposed change in an existing records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

42. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General for Administration, transmitting the Justice Department's annual report for fiscal year 1980 on disposal of foreign excess property, pursuant to section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

43. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the department's disposal of foreign excess property during fiscal year 1980, pursuant to section 404(d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

44. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting followup reports on the recommendations contained in the report of the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy, dated 1978, and the reports of the Board of Visitors, U.S. Military Academy, dated November 20, 1978, and April 29, 1976, pursuant to section 6(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act; to the Committee on Government Operations.

45. A letter from the Chairman, Navy Reserve and Services Support Office Retirement Trust, transmitting the annual report of the Trust for calendar year 1979, pursuant to section 121(a)(2) of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

46. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a list of reports issued or released by the General Accounting Office during November 1980, pursuant to section 234 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

47. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the ability of Federal agencies to counter possible loss of automatic data processing systems and maintain continuity of operations in a disaster (AFMD-81-16, December 18, 1980); to the Committee on Government Operations.

48. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the impact of Federal matching and maintenance of effort requirements on State and local governments (GGD-81-7, December 23, 1980); to the Committee on Government Operations.

49. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on improving the management of Federal travel (FPCD-81-13, December 24, 1980); to the Committee on Government Operations.

50. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report as to whether additional compassionate compensation may be justified for the Rongelap and Utirik individuals who were exposed to radiation fallout as a result of the thermonuclear detonation of March 1, 1954, pursuant to section 104(a)(5) of Public Law 95-134; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

51. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting financial statements of the Colorado River Basin Project for fiscal year 1980, pursuant to section 404 of Public Law 90-537; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

52. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a proposed regulation to implement the new section 147 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 enacted by section 207 of Public Law 96-295; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

53. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the court's judgment order in case No. 247, *The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma v. The United States*; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

54. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, pursuant to section 212(d)(6) of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

55. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the fourth annual report on the operation of the premerger notification provisions of the Clayton Act, pursuant to section 7A(j) of the act, as amended (90 Stat. 1394); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

56. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Equal Access to Justice Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

57. A letter from the Chairman, Little League Baseball, transmitting the annual report and audit of the organization for the year ended September 30, 1980, pursuant to section 14(b) of Public Law 88-378; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

58. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report on the relative cost of shipbuilding in the various coastal districts of the United States, pursuant to section 213(c) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

59. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report covering fiscal year 1980 on expenditures from the President's Unanticipated Needs Fund, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 108(b); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

60. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on the investigation of allegations of violations of procurement law, mismanagement, and harassment at the John F. Kennedy Space Center, Fla., pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

61. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report on the

study of the potential for reducing urban blight adjacent to Federal-aid primary and Interstate highways located in central business districts, pursuant to section 159 of Public Law 95-599; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

62. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a prospectus proposing the construction of a Federal office building in San Francisco, Calif., pursuant to section 7 of the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

63. A letter from the Administrator of General Services, transmitting a report on a building project survey for New Orleans, La., pursuant to section 11(b) of Public Law 86-249; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

64. A letter from the Associate Director for Natural Resources and Commercial Service, Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the status of the Office's negotiations with the National Academy of Sciences with regard to a comprehensive assessment of the impact of increasing levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide, pursuant to section 711(a)(2) of Public Law 96-294; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

65. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the annual report for fiscal year 1980 on the exchange of medical information program, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 5057; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

66. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. International Commission, transmitting the 31st report on the operation of the trade agreements program, pursuant to section 163(b) of the Trade Act of 1974; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

67. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a determination that it would further the foreign policy and national interests of the United States to provide economic assistance to Mozambique, pursuant to section 533(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and section 511 of the fiscal year 1980 foreign assistance and related programs appropriation bill (H.R. 4473), as made applicable to fiscal year 1981 by section 101(b) of Public Law 96-369; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, and Foreign Affairs.

68. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a copy of the Board's letter appealing the Office of Management and Budget's budget allowance for the Board for fiscal year 1982, pursuant to section 304(b)(7) of Public Law 93-633; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations, and Public Works and Transportation.

69. A letter from the vice president for Government Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting a report on mail and express revenues, pursuant to section 131 of Public Law 96-73; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Post Office and Civil Service.

70. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the Defense Department's authority to plan the size of new military hospitals and clinics (HRD-81-24, December 17, 1980); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Armed Services.

71. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on internal controls to prevent waste and fraud at military exchanges (FPCD-81-19,

December 31, 1980); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Armed Forces.

72. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on energy conservation standards for new buildings being developed by the Department of Energy (EMD-81-2, December 23, 1980); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

73. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on how the Departments of State and Health and Human Services can help improve the care and protection of guardianship children (HRD-81-7, December 30, 1980); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means.

74. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report assessing 1980 census results in 10 urban areas (GGD-81-29, December 24, 1980); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, the Judiciary, and Post Office and Civil Service.

75. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the cost, effectiveness, and reasonableness of permitting voluntary early retirements to solve staffing problems in the civil service (FPCD-81-8, December 31, 1980); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Post Office and Civil Service.

76. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on management of the Department of Energy's solar energy research and development projects (EMD-81-10, December 22, 1980); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Science and Technology.

77. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report summarizing actions taken on GAO's recommendations in 27 previous reports on the Social Security Administration's income security programs (HRD-81-37, December 31, 1980); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Ways and Means.

78. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the third report on the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on public lands, pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 92-195, as amended; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Submitted December 29, 1980]

Mr. PEPPER: Select Committee on Aging. Report on activities of the Select Committee on Aging, during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1543). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted December 31, 1980]

Mr. PRICE: Committee on Armed Services. Report of the activities of the Committee on Armed Services (Rept. No. 96-1555). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BOLLING: Committee on Rules. Report on survey of activities of the House Committee on Rules (Rept. No. 96-1556). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HANLEY: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report on legislative review by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service (Rept. No. 96-1557). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted January 2, 1981]

Mr. NEDZI: Committee on House Administration. Report on activities of the Committee on House Administration during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1558). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROBERTS: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Report on activities of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1559). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FUQUA: Committee on Science and Technology. Report on activities of the Committee on Science and Technology during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1560). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. UDALL: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Report on activities of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1561). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITTEN: Committee on Appropriations. Report on activities of the Committee on Appropriations during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1562). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ASHLEY: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Report on activities of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1563). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. Report on activities of the Committee on Agriculture during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1564). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JOHNSON of California: Committee on Public Works and Transportation. Report on activities of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1565). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. STAGGERS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report on activities of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce during the 96th Congress (Rept. No. 96-1566). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 1. A bill to make regulations more cost-effective, to insure periodic review of old rules, to improve regulatory planning and management, to eliminate needless formality and delay, to enhance public participation in the regulatory process, to establish a select committee of the House of Rep-

resentatives to conduct investigations of Federal agency rules, to establish procedures for congressional review of agency rules, and for other purposes; divided and referred as follows: Titles I, II and III to the Committee on the Judiciary and Title IV to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BLANCHARD (for himself, Mr. MINETA, Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. FITHIAN, Mr. ALBOSTA, Mr. APPELGATE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. COELHO, Ms. FERRARO, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. HIGHTOWER, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KOGOVSEK, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. STARK, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. UDALL, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WHITLEY, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 2. A bill to require reauthorization of budget authority for Government programs at least every 10 years, to provide for review of Government programs at least every 10 years, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Rules and Government Operations.

By Mr. ALBOSTA:

H.R. 3. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a simplified system of capital cost recovery, to provide additional incentives for investment in areas of high unemployment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOLAND (for himself, Mr. MAZZOLI and Mr. ROBINSON):

H.R. 4. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of information identifying certain U.S. intelligence officers, agents, informants, and sources; to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 5. A bill to require the public disclosure of lobbying and related activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES:

H.R. 6. A bill to provide for the establishment of a U.S. Court of Labor-Management Relations which shall have jurisdiction over certain labor disputes in industries substantially affecting commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRENZEL (for himself and Mr. HEFTTEL):

H.R. 7. A bill to reduce the capital gains tax rate and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROOKS (for himself and Mr. DERWINSKI):

H.R. 8. A bill to recognize the Cabinet status of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 9. A bill to designate components of the National Wilderness Preservation System in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 10. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to require that at least 10 percent of expenditures by the Postal Service under certain contracts entered into by the Postal Service are expended for minority business enterprises, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa (for himself and Mr. McDADE):

H.R. 11. A bill to assist innovative small businesses by strengthening their role in

federally funded research and development and by fostering their formation and growth in the economy, and to encourage investment in small businesses; jointly, to the Committees on Small Business, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary.

H.R. 12. A bill to provide the Small Business Administration with additional authority to assist small business concerns in obtaining financing and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

H.R. 13. A bill to provide for better access to the Federal courts for small businesses and others with small to moderate size claims, to expand the duties of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Small Business.

By Mr. MINISH:

H.R. 14. A bill to establish a National Development Bank to provide loans to finance urgently needed public facilities for State and local governments, to help achieve a full employment economy by providing loans for the establishment of businesses and industries, and the expansion and improvement of such existing businesses and industries, and to provide job training for unskilled and semiskilled unemployed workers and underemployed; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WYLIE:

H.R. 15. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase to \$10,000 the amount of savings interest which may be excluded from gross income by individuals and to make such exclusion permanent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 17. A bill to protect the constitutional rights of those subject to the military system, to revise the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOLLING:

H.R. 18. A bill to establish a Commission on More Effective Government, with the declared objective of improving the quality of government in the United States and of restoring public confidence in government at all levels; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. PICKLE:

H.R. 19. A bill to provide a comprehensive program to improve cargo security for property being transported in interstate and foreign commerce; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H.R. 20. A bill to amend the copyright law, title 17 of the United States Code, to provide for protection of ornamental designs of useful articles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 21. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to permit a Federal court, upon the recommendation of the U.S. prosecutor, to place certain persons charged with Federal crimes in programs of community supervision and services; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. HOLT:

H.R. 22. A bill to improve the congressional budget process by the establishment in the House of Representatives of a two-step

budget procedure for the consideration of a first required concurrent resolution on the budget; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WAMPLER:

H.R. 23. A bill to extend and amend title XIV of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 for 5 years; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 24. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for an exclusive remedy against the United States in suits based upon acts or omissions of U.S. employees, to provide a remedy against the United States with respect to constitutional torts, to establish procedures whereby a person injured by a constitutional tort may initiate and participate in a disciplinary inquiry with respect to such tort, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ERLÉNBERG:

H.R. 25. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to revise the manner of computing the benefits provided under such act, to provide for certification of physicians eligible to provide medical care to workers covered by such act, to provide for an attorney to serve as the representative of the special fund established under such act, to establish a benefits review board the members of which are appointed by the President, to establish an advisory committee to evaluate the manner in which the provisions of the act are carried out, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. YATES:

H.R. 26. A bill to amend the act of August 27, 1935, to provide for the administration, maintenance, and operation of the Institute of American Indian Arts by the Indian Arts and Crafts Boards; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

H.R. 27. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code to extend and strengthen the mandatory penalty feature of the prohibition against the use of firearms in Federal felonies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 28. A bill entitled the "Madrona Marsh National Wildlife Refuge Act"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 29. A bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to undertake a study to determine the effects of certain past ocean dumping of radioactive wastes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. SAM B. HALL, JR.:

H.R. 30. A bill to authorize construction of the Little Cypress Lake and Reservoir, Texas; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 31. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to encourage cash discounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 32. A bill to limit the authority of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare with respect to regulation of vitamin and mineral products for over-the-counter human use; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 33. A bill to grant a Federal charter to the Italian American War Veterans of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 34. A bill to make additional immigrant visas available for immigrants from certain foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 35. A bill to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968 to provide for separate offense and consecutive sentencing in felonies involving the use of a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 36. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to require as a condition of assistance under such act that law enforcement agencies have in effect a binding law enforcement officers' bill of rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 37. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 38. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax, in the case of an individual or a married couple, for amounts received as annuities, pensions, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 39. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to restore to Postal Service employees their rights to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 40. A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession, or transportation of handguns, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and, as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importers, manufacturers, dealers, antique collectors, and pistol clubs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. APPELGATE:

H.R. 41. A bill to require that direct Presidential primary elections be held throughout the United States on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May of each Presidential election year; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 42. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U.S.C. 1251), relating to the general classes of deportable aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 43. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the changes made by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 in the exclusion from gross income of sick pay; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 44. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income up to \$1,000 of interest and dividends; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 45. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt independent producers and royalty owners from the windfall profit tax on the first 1,000 barrels of daily production; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 46. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 47. A bill to require foreign persons who acquire, transfer, or hold interests in agricultural land to report such transactions and holdings to the Secretary of Agriculture

and to direct the Secretary to analyze information contained in such reports and determine the effects such transactions and holdings have, particularly on family farms and rural communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 48. A bill to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 49. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to provide for strike votes, direct court appeals in election cases, and to guarantee the right to challenge a union's majority status; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 50. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to protect the rights of employees, to strengthen the remedies under such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 51. A bill to amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 to provide that the provisions of such act shall not apply to stone mining operations or to sand and gravel mining operations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 52. A bill to incorporate the United States Submarine Veterans of World War II; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 53. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to exclude illegal aliens from coverage under the act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 54. A bill to consolidate and simplify the administration of Federal aid for elementary and secondary education authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, in order to eliminate unnecessary paperwork and undue Federal interference in our schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. BOGGS (for herself, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. MOORE, Mr. TAUZIN, and Mr. YOUNG of Missouri):

H.R. 55. A bill to provide for improving the efficiency of certain rivers and harbors of the United States and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 56. A bill relating to the settlement of debts owed the United States by foreign countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 57. A bill to reduce payments to the United Nations and its affiliated agencies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LONG of Louisiana (for himself and Mr. DERRICK):

H.R. 58. A bill to establish as a part of the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Senate a procedure for the periodic congressional review of Federal programs and tax expenditures, and to improve legislative oversight of Federal activities and regulatory programs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 59. A bill to prohibit Soviet energy investments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 60. A bill to provide for the regulation of State Presidential primary elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 61. A bill to amend section 4 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 62. A bill to provide additional penalties for the use of firearms or destructive devices in the commission of certain crimes

of violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHULZE:

H.R. 63. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage individuals to invest in the stock of domestic corporations by allowing a 10-percent income tax credit for such investments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALBOSTA:

H.R. 64. A bill to amend titles II and XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual receiving child's insurance benefits on the basis of blindness or other disability shall not lose his or her entitlement to such benefits by reason of marriage, if such marriage is to a recipient of supplemental security income benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALBOSTA (for himself, Mr.

OTTINGER, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. GRISHAM, Mr. CLAY, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio, Mr. PAUL, Mrs. HOLT, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. BRODYHILL, Mr. YATRON, Mr. YOUNG of Missouri, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MOTT, Mr. SAM B. HALL, Jr., Mr. KRAMER, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. BEVILL, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GINGRICH, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. GUYER, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. COELHO, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. WINN, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. CORRADA, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. RATCHFORD, Mr. WAMPLER, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. ROTH, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. VENTO, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LOTT, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. HORTON, Mr. WILLIAMS of Montana, Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE, Mr. WILSON, Mr. CAMPBELL, and Mr. ROE):

H.R. 65. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reaffirm the fact that benefits payable thereunder are exempt from all taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H.R. 66. A bill to extend the authorization of appropriations under the Vocational Educational Act of 1963; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 67. A bill to amend the Internal Security Act of 1950 to control and penalize terrorists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 68. A bill to make it a Federal crime to kill or assault a fireman or law enforcement officer engaged in the performance of his duties when the offender travels in interstate commerce or uses any facility of interstate commerce for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 69. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to exempt ammunition from Federal regulations under the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINDLEY (for himself, Mr.

ANNUNZIO, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. COELHO, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LEDERER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROE, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WHITEHURST, and Mr. YATRON):

H.R. 70. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to pro-

vide that individuals who are 40 years of age or older shall be protected by the provisions of such act, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 71. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 72. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the district courts to enter any judgment, decree, or order, denying or restricting, as unconstitutional, voluntary prayer in any public school; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 73. A bill to limit the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in matters relating to abortion to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 74. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to exclude illegal aliens from coverage under the act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 75. A bill to provide that certain criminal penalties imposed as a result of the failure of an individual to answer to questions submitted in connection with a census or survey conducted under title 13, United States Code, shall not be applicable to any census taken under section 142 of such title; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 76. A bill to guarantee that every employee of the Federal Government shall have the right to refrain from union activity; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 77. A bill to remove certain criminal penalties imposed as a result of the failure of an individual to answer questions submitted in connection with a census or survey conducted under title 13, United States Code; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 78. A bill to make the first Monday in February a legal public holiday for Lincoln's birthday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 79. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to deny veterans' benefits to certain individuals whose discharges from service during the Vietnam era under less than honorable conditions are administratively upgraded under temporarily revised standards to discharge under honorable conditions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 80. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to subject foreign investors to the capital gains tax on gain from the sale or exchange of certain farmland and other rural land located in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 81. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax reform and tax incentives for individuals and businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 82. A bill to provide that the Internal Revenue Service may not implement certain rules relating to the determination of whether private schools have discriminatory policies until Congress provides specific guidelines for such determinations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 83. A bill to provide direct aid to the States and territories for educational purposes only for the benefit of the taxpayers and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 84. A bill to establish temporary provisions governing the day and times for the elections of Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and electors of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BIAGGI (for himself, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. LENT, Mr. TRIBLE, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. D'AMOURS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DORNAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. EVANS of Delaware, Mr. ZEPHERETTI, and Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina):

H.R. 85. A bill to provide a comprehensive system of liability and compensation for oil spill damage and removal costs, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H.R. 86. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require most individuals to have as their taxable year a year which will require the filing of tax returns just before the November elections; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 87. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the charitable deduction to taxpayers whether or not they itemize their personal deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 88. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the Social Security Act to provide an exemption from coverage under the social security program, through a tax refund procedure for employees who are members of religious faiths which oppose participation in such program, and to provide a similar exemption on a current basis (pursuant to waiver certificates filed in advance) for employers engaged in farming and their employees in cases where both are members of such faiths; and to make the existing exemption for self-employed members of such faiths available to certain additional individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 89. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer to deduct, or to claim a credit for, amounts paid as tuition to provide an education for himself, for his spouse, or for his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 90. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer to deduct, or to claim a credit for, amounts paid as tuition to provide an education for himself, for his spouse, or for his dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 91. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a basic \$5,000 exemption from income tax, in the case of an individual or a married couple, for amounts received as annuities, pension, or other retirement benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 92. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an income tax credit for tuition expenses of the taxpayer or his spouse or a dependent at an institution of higher education, and an additional credit for gifts or contributions made to any institution of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 93. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase to \$5,000 the amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 94. A bill to exempt limited amounts of oil production by independent producers from the windfall profit tax and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 95. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from terminating for reasons of racial discrimination the tax exempt status of any organization established for the purposes of educational instruction without proper adjudication by a court of the United States or of any State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 96. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to repeal the recently added provision for the establishment of Professional Standards Review Organizations to review services covered under the medicare and medicaid programs; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 97. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code to establish a uniform procedure for congressional review of agency rules which may be contrary to law or inconsistent with congressional intent, to expand opportunities for public participation in agency rulemaking, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 98. A bill to make eligible for annuities payable under section 4 of Public Law 92-425 (relating to the Armed Forces survivor benefit plan) persons who became widows during the 18-month period following the effective date of such law; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 99. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to regulate the discharge of members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 100. A bill to prohibit discrimination in insurance on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 101. A bill to amend the urban development action grant program with respect to determining the level of physical and economic distress of certain urban counties; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 102. A bill to provide Federal grants to assist elementary and secondary schools to carry on programs to teach the principles of citizenship and ethics; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 103. A bill to amend the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 to provide a payment for certain protected employees to insure that such employees were not disadvantaged between April 1 and September 30, 1976, with respect to preretirement life and medical insurance benefits; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 104. A bill to provide for the regular review of certain Federal agencies and for the abolition of such agencies after such review unless Congress specifically provides for their continued existence; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 105. A bill to establish a series of six regional Presidential primaries at which the public may express its preference for the nomination of an individual for election to the office of President of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 106. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide that, with respect to any Federal election,

no expenditure may be made by a candidate or political committee unless there are sufficient funds in the checking account maintained by such committee to pay the amount of such expenditure and all other checks drawn on such account and unpaid, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 107. A bill to require certain reports to the Federal Election Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 108. A bill to establish controls on year-end expenditure practices of Federal agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 109. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act (formerly Foreign Military Sales Act) to authorize the President to prescribe regulations for protecting arms information from the risk of indiscriminate export; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BLANCHARD:

H.R. 110. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for amounts contributed to an individual housing account, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 111. A bill to provide for disclosure by lobbyists, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 112. A bill to amend chapter 313 of title 18 of the United States Code to improve the system dealing with mental defectives charged with offenses against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 113. A bill to subject certain nationals or citizens of the United States to the jurisdiction of the U.S. district courts for their crimes committed outside the United States and to provide for the apprehension, restraint, removal, and delivery of such persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 114. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to limit the jurisdiction of courts established by Congress under article III of the Constitution of the United States over State cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 115. A bill to prohibit any act or threat of violence in a labor dispute and any conspiracy to accomplish such act or threat and to impose criminal and civil penalties therefor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 116. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit present and former civilian employees of the U.S. Government to receive civil service annuity credit for retirement purposes for all their periods of service to the United States (Federal Government, uniformed services and District of Columbia government) including such service which was covered by social security, regardless of eligibility for social security benefits; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 117. A bill to provide that any increase in the rate of pay for Members of Congress proposed during any Congress shall not take effect earlier than the beginning of the next Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 118. A bill to authorize the discharge of dredged or fill material as part of Federal projects for the construction of the Fernandina Harbor Jetties, Fla., and the portion of the Intracoastal Waterway between Saint Mary's River and Saint John's River, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 119. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to require regulations prohibiting air carriers from dispensing alcoholic beverages and tobacco without charge to passengers aboard air carrier aircraft; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 120. A bill to require the submission to Congress of research proposals prior to the expenditure of Federal funds; to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 121. A bill to provide for a national cemetery in Duval County, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 122. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general medical and surgical hospital at Jacksonville, Fla., and to achieve cooperation with the University of Florida College of Medicine in its activities in Jacksonville; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 123. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that an alien may not qualify for supplemental security income benefits unless he not only is a permanent resident of the United States but has also continuously resided in the United States for at least 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 124. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the unified credit against the estate tax shall not be reduced by certain gifts made during 1976 which are includible in the gross estate of the decedent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 125. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that no individual shall pay an income tax of less than 10 percent of his net income which exceeds \$30,000 for any taxable year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 126. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns; and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 127. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, and the Public Health Service Act, as amended, to provide for adjustments in the benefits afforded participants in the Armed Forces health professions scholarship programs; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 128. A bill to provide that payments for military retired pay shall be made by the Civil Service Commission and that appropriations for such purpose shall be made to the Civil Service Commission; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 129. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Government Operations, and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 130. A bill to abolish the National Security Council, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 131. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to establish by law procedures for the classification and protection of sensitive information relating to the national security, to provide criminal penalties for unauthorized disclosure of such information, to limit matters that may be classified and impose penalties for unauthorized classification, to provide for declassification,

and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

H.R. 132. A bill to provide that any abandoned historic shipwreck located, in part, on the Outer Continental Shelf or on lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of a State shall be the property of the United States (subject to transfer to that State after adoption of an adequate State plan), and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 133. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of information concerning individuals engaged or assisting in foreign intelligence or counterintelligence activities, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. CHAPPEL):

H.R. 134. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code and the rules governing section 2254 cases in the U.S. district courts to change the types of hearings which a magistrate may conduct and to change the jurisdiction for the consideration of, and the standards for the granting of, writs of habeas corpus by Federal courts upon the application of persons in custody pursuant to judgments of State courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT (for himself and Mr. LUKEN):

H.R. 135. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide a new educational assistance program for persons who enlist, reenlist, or otherwise enter the Armed Forces after December 31, 1981; to provide for the cancellation of certain education loans in the case of individuals who perform service in the Selected Reserve of the Ready Reserve of an Armed Force; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 136. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that the Federal Government will gradually take over the local share of welfare and medical costs, and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 137. A bill to provide for judicial review of administrative determinations made by the Board of Veterans Appeals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 138. A bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to require States to provide women access to their obstetric medical records and current information on obstetrical procedures; to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the dissemination of information on the effects and risks of drugs and devices on the health of pregnant and parturient women and of prospective and developing children; and to provide for a study on the delayed long-term effect on child development of obstetrical drugs and procedures administered to or used by pregnant and parturient women; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 139. A bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to require States to provide women access to their obstetric medical records and current information on obstetrical procedures; to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require the dissemination of information on the effects and risks of drugs and devices on the health

of pregnant and parturient women and of prospective and developing children; and to provide for a study on the delayed long-term effect on child development of obstetrical drugs and procedures administered to or used by pregnant and parturient women; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself and Mr. WHITTAKER):

H.R. 140. A bill to amend section 6(e)(2) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H.R. 141. A bill to preserve and promote the resources of the Connecticut River Valley, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BRODHEAD:

H.R. 142. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the excise tax on trucks and tractors and parts and accessories for such vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 143. A bill to provide a program of emergency unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 144. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage employment and the modernization of manufacturing plants by providing an additional investment credit for machinery placed in service in existing manufacturing plants or in nearby plants; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 145. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act with respect to the negotiability of supplemental security income checks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 146. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a refundable income tax credit for the purchase of new automobiles manufactured by certain companies which have substantially increased their average fuel economy; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 147. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make the investment tax credit for motor vehicle manufacturing property refundable; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 148. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations in the case of charitable contributions of literary, musical, or artistic compositions, or similar property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 149. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make certain changes in the provisions which increase the Federal unemployment tax in States which have outstanding Federal loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 150. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that disability insurance benefits and the medicare program shall be financed from general revenues (pursuant to annual authorizations) rather than through the imposition of employment and self-employment taxes as at present, with the new method of financing being gradually phased in over a 3-year period, and to adjust the rates of such taxes (for purposes of financing the OASI program) accordingly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 151. A bill to provide for reimbursement to States experiencing high rates of insured unemployment, to reimburse States for the costs of providing certain extended benefits paid before 1981, and to cancel certain advances made to the Federal extended

unemployment compensation account; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 152. A bill to provide medicare coverage for orthopedic shoes or other supportive devices prescribed by a physician for correction or treatment of abnormalities of the feet or legs which cause serious detrimental medical effects; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 153. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include dental care, eye care, and hearing aids among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BROOMFIELD:

H.R. 154. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a system of capital recovery for investment in plant and equipment, and to encourage economic growth and modernization through increased capital investment and expanded employment opportunities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 155. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income the interest and dividends on deposits in savings institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURGNER:

H.R. 156. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to prevent the illegal entry and employment of aliens in the United States, to facilitate the admission of aliens for temporary employment, to regulate the issuance and use of social security account cards, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary, Education and Labor, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 157. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide a special minimum wage for the employment for limited periods of time of youth aged nineteen and under and to broaden the authority for the employment of full-time students at a special minimum wage; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 158. A bill to prohibit the mandatory termination or phaseout of the use by public utilities of any particular energy source; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 159. A bill to provide procedures for certain cases of death or disqualification of persons eligible to be selected as President or Vice President by the Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 160. A bill to remove residency requirements and acreage limitations applicable to land subject to reclamation law; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H.R. 161. A bill to provide for the payment of losses incurred as a result of the ban on the use of the chemical Tris in apparel, fabric, yarn or fiber, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 162. A bill for the relief of certain hospitals and health-care facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 163. A bill to provide for the payment by the Government of Iran of those U.S. citizens held hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 164. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to retain as a national re-

serve, lands of the Outer Continental Shelf included in the proposed lease sale numbered 53, and prohibiting the Secretary from leasing such lands for oil or gas production or development, except as recommended by the President of the United States and not disapproved by the Congress, and for other purpose; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980, the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for dependents, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 166. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow certain married individuals who file separate returns to be taxed as unmarried individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 168. A bill to amend title 39 United States Code to provide that the U.S. Postal Service shall be subject to certain provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 169. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to provide for congressional review of capital investments proposed by the Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 170. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to provide for the right of employees of the Postal Service to a safe working environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 171. A bill to provide for congressional review of proposed changes in postal services; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 172. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to prohibit the Postal Service from limiting regular daily mail delivery to fewer than six days each week, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 173. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to remove the budget of the Postal Rate Commission from the control of the Postal Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 174. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to terminate the Board of Governors of the U.S. Postal Service, to provide that the exercise of the power of the Postal Service shall be directed by the Postmaster General, to revise the authority of the Postal Rate Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 175. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to insure organizational independence for the Postal Rate Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 176. A bill to amend chapter 79 of title 5 of the United States Code to provide for the application of occupational safety and health standards to the Federal workplace, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CONABLE:

H.R. 177. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the tax effect known as the marriage penalty by permitting the deduction, without regard to whether deductions are itemized, of 10 percent of the earned income of the spouse whose earned income is lower than that of the other spouse; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 178. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the establishment of and the deduction of contributions to, education savings accounts and housing saving accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CORCORAN:

H.R. 179. A bill to repeal the provisions of law allowing automatic cost-of-living adjustments in the salaries of Members of Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. D'AMOURS:

H.R. 180. A bill to amend title 4 of the United States Code to restrict the authority of any State to impose any income tax on any compensation paid to any individual who is not a domiciliary or resident of such State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 181. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that expenditures for woodburning stoves shall be eligible for the residential energy credit for energy conservation expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 182. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that services performed for camps by certain students who generally are not eligible to receive unemployment compensation will not be subject to the Federal unemployment tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAN DANIEL:

H.R. 183. A bill providing that \$1,000,000 per day shall vest in the United States from the blocked Iranian assets for each of the 52 American hostages until the hostages are released, and to provide for the compensation of the hostages and their families; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DANIELSON:

H.R. 184. A bill to provide a uniform time for the closing of the polling places in all elections of the electors of the President and Vice President of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 185. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that any person who pays any compensation to an illegal alien shall be guilty of a petty offense and subject to a fine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 186. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to disallow deductions from gross income for salary paid to aliens illegally employed in the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 187. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an itemized deduction for certain salaries and other compensation paid for personal services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANNEMEYER:

H.R. 188. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to repeal the requirement that State implementation plans provide for periodic inspection and testing of motor vehicles; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 189. A bill to strengthen the penalty provisions of the Gun Control Act of 1968; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

H.R. 190. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the establishment of the deduction of contributions to parents' and students' savings accounts for educational purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 191. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow the deduction for contributions to individual retirement savings even though the taxpayer is an active participant in a pension plan and to require the Secretary of the Treasury to provide, with the instructions for completing individual income tax returns, a simple-language explanation of the requirements and benefits of such deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 192. A bill to provide that social security benefit increases occurring after May 1981 shall not be considered as income or resources for the purposes of determining the eligibility for or amount of assistance which any individual or family is provided under certain Federal housing laws; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 193. A bill to provide for assistance to certain urban counties under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 194. A bill to amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to increase the maximum daily benefit from \$25 to \$40; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 195. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to provide spouses' and widows' benefits to certain divorced persons; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 196. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to provide an increased benefit for certain persons by changing the requirement that such persons have been fully insured under the Social Security Act as of December 31 of calendar year in which they last rendered railroad-related service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 197. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to provide for the counting of certain World War II military service toward the years of service requirements for eligibility for certain benefits under such Act; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 198. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 to eliminate disqualification of employed spouses for certain annuities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 199. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code, respecting firearms, to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAY:

H.R. 200. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to restore to Federal civilian employees their rights to participate voluntarily, as private citizens, in the political processes of the Nation, to protect such employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 201. A bill to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 relating to the sale of electricity to industrial users by the Tennessee Valley Authority through States,

counties, municipalities, and cooperative organizations; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 202. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that an unmarried individual who maintains a household shall be considered a head of household, without regard to whether the individual has a dependent who is a member of the household; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 203. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments in the individual tax rates and in the amount of personal exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 204. A bill to provide for permanent tax rate reductions for individuals and incentives for new plant and equipment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 205. A bill to require the Internal Revenue Service to follow Frederick against the United States in the administration of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to transportation expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 206. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow individuals a deduction for charitable contribution of the right to use a residence for occupancy by handicapped individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 207. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from the excise tax imposed on trailers any trailer designed to be used with a light-duty vehicle for farming purposes or for transporting horses or livestock; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 208. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend the imposition of interest and to prohibit the imposition of a penalty for failure to pay tax on underpayments of tax resulting from erroneous advice given in writing by the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 209. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 210. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for contributions for the construction or maintenance of buildings housing fraternal organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 211. A bill to provide for demonstration projects whereby Medicare patients receiving chemotherapy or radiation therapy may be housed and boarded in settings other than inpatient hospital facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 212. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that mother's insurance benefits will continue to be paid as long as the mother has in her care a child, entitled to child's insurance benefits, who is between ages 18 and 22 and is a full-time student; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 213. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that gross income shall not include interest on certain obligations issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 214. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include as a home health service, nutritional counseling provided by or under the supervision of a registered dietitian; jointly, to the Committees

on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 215. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide more equitable treatment of royalty owners under the crude oil windfall profit tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. FERRARO:

H.R. 216. A bill to provide that elderly persons residing in dwelling units receiving Federal assistance shall be provided with certain rights in the lease agreements between the elderly persons and the owners of the units; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 217. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to narrow the circumstances under which an employer employing employees subject to that act may have wage differentials based on sex of the employees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 218. A bill to amend the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 to require recipients of assistance under such act to establish plans for crime prevention for public mass transportation systems; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 219. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to provide for criteria for the provision of air navigation and traffic control facilities and services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 220. A bill to promote the development of methods of research, experimentation, and testing that minimize the use of, and pain and suffering to, live animals; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Science and Technology.

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 221. A bill to provide for payment to each American hostage in Iran of \$100 for each day of captivity; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 222. A bill to provide that polling and registration places for elections for federal office be accessible to physically handicapped and elderly individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 223. A bill to amend section 1332 of title 28, United States Code, to grant jurisdiction to the district courts to enforce any custody order of a State court against a parent who, in contravention of such order, takes a child to another State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 224. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit an exemption of the first \$5,000 of retirement income received by a taxpayer under a public retirement system or any other system if the taxpayer is at least 65 years of age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 225. A bill to revise the laws governing appointments to the service academies so as to relieve Members of Congress from the responsibility of making nominations for appointments thereto, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FISH (for himself, Mr. Moorhead, and Mr. Horton):

H.R. 226. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for social agency, legal, and related expenses incurred in connection with the adoption of a child by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 227. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code in order to establish Optometry Corps in the Army and the Navy and to provide a separate optometric service within the Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 228. A bill to authorize recomputation at age 60 of the retired pay of members and former members of the uniformed services whose retired pay is computed on the basis of pay scales in effect prior to January 1, 1972, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 229. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that where violations are corrected within the prescribed abatement period no penalty shall be assessed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 230. A bill to amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 to provide that the provisions of such act shall not apply to stone mining operations or to sand and gravel mining operations; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 231. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide for persons who obtain or attempt to obtain narcotics or other controlled substances from a retail pharmacy by force and violence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 232. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit State and County extension services to obtain excess property from the United States; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 233. A bill to amend the Miller Act to authorize the payment of attorney fees and litigation cost to a prevailing plaintiff from performance bonds furnished by Federal contractors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 234. A bill to repeal the Gun Control Act of 1968, to reenact the Federal Firearms Act, to make the use of a firearm to commit certain felonies a Federal crime where that use violates State law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 235. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to require the United States Postal Service to make certain considerations prior to the closing of third- and fourth-class post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 236. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Army to convey to the trustees of the Salem Wesleyan Church a certain parcel of land of the United States at the Jim Woodruff Dam and Reservoir project, Florida; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 237. A bill to direct the Administrator of General Services to provide for the construction of a public building in Tallahassee, Fla.; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 238. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 239. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 240. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit

volunteer firefighting or rescue organizations from the Federal excise taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel, and certain other articles and services; to the Committees on Ways and Means.

H.R. 241. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide that supplemental security income benefits which are due an individual who dies without leaving an eligible spouse shall be paid to the person or persons who paid the expenses of such individual's last illness and burial; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 242. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a system of capital recovery for investment in plant and equipment, and to encourage economic growth and modernization through increased capital investment and expanded employment opportunities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 243. A bill to permit either House of Congress to disapprove certain rules proposed by executive agencies; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Rules.

H.R. 244. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for optometric and medical vision care; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 245. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to authorize payment under the supplementary medical insurance program for optometric and medical vision care; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GOODLING:

H.R. 246. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase by \$3,000 the amount of living expenses which may be deducted by Members of Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRADISON (for himself, Mr.

ARCHER, Mr. ASHERBROOK, Mr. BAFALIS, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. BEARD, Mr. BE-REUTER, Mr. BETHUNE, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mrs. BOUQUARD, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. BROYHILL, Mr. BURGNER, Mr. JOHN L. BURTON, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CARNEY, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. CHENEY, Mr. CLAUSEN, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. COELHO, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. CONABLE, Mr. CONTE, Mr. CORCORAN, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. COURTER, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DOUGHERTY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, Mr. ERDAHL, Mr. EVANS of Indiana, Mr. EVANS of Georgia, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FROST, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. GINN, Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. GRAMM, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GRISHAM, Mr. GUYER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mrs. HECKLER, Mr. HINSON, Mr. HOLLENBECK, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KEMP, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KINDNESS, Mr. KRAMER, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LEE, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEVITAS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. LOEFFLER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LOTT, Mr. LATTI, Mr. LUKE, Mr. LUNGREN, Mr. McDONALD, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. MARKS, Mr. MARRIOTT, Mr. MARTIN of North Carolina, Mr. MOTT, Mr. MICHEL,

Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. MOORE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. PETRI, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. RAILSBACK, Mr. REGULA, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROTH, Mr. ROUSSELOT, Mr. RUDD, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mrs. SNOWE, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. STANTON of Ohio, Mr. STOKES, Mr. STOCKMAN, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. TRIBLE, Mr. WALKER, Mr. WAMPLER, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Ohio, Mr. WILSON, Mr. WINN, Mr. WYLLIE, Mr. YATRON, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida):

H.R. 247. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments in the individual tax rates and in the amount of personal exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUARINI (for himself and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 248. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for a deduction for certain amounts paid into a reserve for service liability losses and expenses of design professionals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUYER:

H.R. 249. A bill to amend section 6(d)(1) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 250. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1977 to provide for the acceptance by pharmacies of food stamps in exchange for food supplements prescribed for consumption by cancer patients; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 251. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to require that contracts and agreements respecting credit transactions subject to the Act be written in clear and understandable language; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 252. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide assistance for the establishment of basic standards of educational proficiency applicable to public school students; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 253. A bill to provide Federal financial assistance to employers, labor organizations, or consortiums thereof, or other groups or individuals, to establish and operate occupational alcoholism programs for the diagnosis and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism in employed persons, including managerial personnel, and their dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 254. A bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide increased protection to employees' religious observances and practices; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 255. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make it an unlawful employment practice to discriminate against individuals who are physically handicapped because of such handicap; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 256. A bill to expand the medical freedom of choice of consumers by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide that drugs will be regulated under that act solely to assure their safety;

to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 257. A bill to improve agency responsiveness to citizen complaints and inquiries, to require submission to Congress of information on administrative procedures used to handle citizen complaints and inquiries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 258. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code to extend the mandatory penalty feature of the prohibition against the use of firearms in Federal felonies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 259. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act to require the performance and publication of economic impact analyses in the Federal Register for all proposed and final rules which are subject to the provisions of that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 260. A bill to encourage on-the-scene emergency care aboard aircraft by relieving physicians, registered nurses, and aircraft employees from civil liability for damages resulting from any act or omission in rendering such care; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 261. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to establish a reduced rate of postage for certain mail matter of private individuals; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 262. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to deny Federal retirement annuities to individuals convicted of any felony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 263. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a credit for tuition paid for higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 264. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any individual may elect, on an annual basis, to contribute to a private retirement plan rather than participating in the social security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 265. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to eliminate the adjusted gross income limitation on the credit for the elderly, to increase the amount of such credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 266. A bill to eliminate the reduction in social security benefits for spouses and surviving spouses receiving certain Government pensions, as recently added to title II of the Social Security Act by section 334 of the Social Security Amendments of 1977; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 267. A bill to reduce the amount of paperwork required by Federal agencies and to increase congressional awareness of the increase in paperwork required by bills and joint resolutions under consideration by Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations, and Rules.

[The remainder of the bills and resolutions introduced today will appear in the RECORD of Tuesday, January 6. All bills introduced on January 5 will be printed with that date.]

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, relative

to the Republic of China on Taiwan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2. Also, memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to immigration of Italian earthquake victims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Guam, relative to the election of Ronald Reagan and George Bush as President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

4. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, relative to accelerated depreciation allowances for capital assets of American industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Kauai County Council, Hawaii, relative to the Farmers Home Administration's interest credit program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2. Also, petition of the Suffolk County Legislature, New York, relative to human rights in northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3. Also, petition of the city council, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to earthquake relief for southern Italy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4. Also, petition of the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia, Kolonia, Ponape, Eastern Caroline Islands, relative to the service of the Honorable Robert Duncan; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.